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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1876. NO. 44.

SECOND EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern War.

GERMAN PROTEST AGAINST THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RUSSIAN POWER—ANOTHER MIX—RUSSIA WILLING TO ACCEPT THE PORTE'S TERMS FOR AN ARMISTICE.

LONDON, October 27.—The Liberal newspapers of Berlin are almost unanimous in vigorous declarations against the establishment of Russian power in the Turkish provinces. The *Volks Zeitung* urges the propriety of placing the reform under English, instead of Russian control. Religious agitation has begun in Morocco with the object of procuring help for Turkey. The Christians apprehend a Moslem outbreak. The foreign consuls have communicated with their Governments on the subject. The Russian iron-clad squadron will winter in Italian waters, to be ready to proceed to the East in case of need.

According to private dispatches from Constantinople, dated yesterday, the Porte had not then accepted General Ignatieff's proposal for a six weeks' armistice.

The troop ship Himalaya is preparing to take six companies of Royal engineers and two of the transport corps to join the British Mediterranean fleet. The order was given some days ago, when the aspect of affairs was more threatening than now.

A dispatch from Berlin says an apparently trustworthy announcement is made that Russia has intimated her willingness to accept the Porte's latest armistice proposal, with certain modifications not calculated to imperil the desired result. The proposal to settle terms of peace by a conference, at which the Porte shall not be represented, is opposed by England and Italy.

GENERAL TCHERNAYEFF "KICKS"—HIS ACTION CONFIRMED.

BELGRADE, October 27.—The Minister of War wrote to General Tchernayeff, complaining of the conduct of some of the Russian volunteers, and requesting him to prevent the occurrence thereof, otherwise he would make representations to the Czar. General Tchernayeff, exasperated at this action of the Minister, wrote to Prince Milan, demanding the removal of M. Nicolich, the Minister. A Cabinet council was summoned, in which the Prime Minister, Ristics, supported the War Minister, and declared that the entire ministry was responsible for his action, and if M. Nicolich resigned all would resign. Subsequently the Minister of the Interior went to Delegrade to endeavor to compromise with General Tchernayeff. M. Nicolich, however, resigned, and matters now remain in suspense, pending the return of the Minister of the Interior. Prince Milan is much irritated at M. Nicolich's resignation and General Tchernayeff's arrogance. The ministry have the support of the public opinion in upholding the dignity of the Government. General Tchernayeff's conduct is generally condemned. General Doctoroff has resigned his position as General Tchernayeff's Chief of Staff, and has been appointed commander of the Army of the Timok. General Protitch, a Servian, replaces him on General Tchernayeff's staff.

DECLARATION OF AUSTRIA'S DESIRE FOR PEACE.

LONDON, October 27.—A telegram from Vienna reports that Prince Von Auersperg, President of the Austrian Council, replying in the Reichsrath to interpellations on the Eastern question, declared Austria's policy was above everything to maintain peace. Consequently, any aspiration toward acquisition of foreign territory was out of the question. Count Andrassy could not suffer his policy to be influenced by the interests of different nationalities, but solely by those of the entire Empire. He would continue to resolutely strive for the maintenance of peace and the amelioration of the condition of the Christians in Turkey.

TURKISH REPORT OF THE LAST BATTLE IN SERVIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 27.—The Porte has telegraphed to its agents abroad a summary of the recent fighting and the results. The dispatch says that the Turks stormed the fortifications on a high mountain, which is considered the key to the Servian position at Delegrade. They carried other intrenchments of less importance and took Coumik near the Delegrade bridge where were the Servian headquarters; occupied Djinimini, a large village beyond Coumik on the road to Alexinatz, and formed several entrenchments. The Servians fled. Their losses are enormous. On the side of Milanovitz, the Servians attack in the direction of Chatal was repulsed with heavy loss.

FAVORABLE TURN TO THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE—RUSSIA CONSENTS TO THE PROLONGATION OF THE ARMISTICE.

LONDON, October 28.—The *Post* publishes in an official form the following statement explanatory of the latest phase of negotiations: "We understand that the tendency of the negotiations at Constantinople does not forbid the expectation of a pacific solution. General Ignatieff has intimated the willingness of Russia to assent to a six weeks' armistice with successive prolongations, as proposed by the Porte. There only now remains the condition for which the Port stipulated, that all the Powers should concur in recommending the armistice."

A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* reports that negotiations have taken an unexpectedly favorable turn. Russia on Thursday informed the Powers that she had no objection to a clause being added to the six weeks' armistice providing that it might be eventually prolonged if required by the state of negotiations. This clause, of course, is to be only permissive and to fix no term to the prolongation. But the latest information is that Russia has all but consented to make the first prolongation one of six weeks and obligatory. The German Government, which was the first informed of Russia's concession, has already expressed its adhesion and recommended the other Powers to do the same. It is thought that Russia's action will be influenced by desire to disarm the suspicion of Europe. In Constantinople the conviction grows that Russia is not seeking a pretext for rupture, but is making a serious effort to bring about an arrangement which will allay the excitement of the Russian people and at the same time establish the Russian ascendancy in Turkey on a solid and permanent footing.

SUFFERINGS OF THE SERVIAN WOUNDED—SERVIA SEEKS PEACE.

LONDON, October 28.—The *Standard's* Belgrade dispatch says that intelligent witnesses just returned from Delegrade report that the Servians are enduring fearful privations. On Sunday last six hundred wounded were lying at inns and cafes, which were used as hospitals. Half of these people had wounded themselves in order to procure their discharge.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs: It is stated that the Servian Government, in consequence of the recent defeats, have again asked for the interference of the Powers in favor of peace. It is reported in Berlin that Turkey is endeavoring to treat with Servia.

CONFIRMATION OF RUSSIA'S PACIFIC ATTITUDE.

LONDON, October 28.—All the special correspondents, although differing as to details, confirm the reports of a pacific change in Russia's attitude toward Turkey. The *Daily News'* Vienna dispatch says that the conclusion of the armistice is considered certain. It is officially denied that Servia has requested the intervention of the Powers.

Great Britain.

RETURN OF THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

LONDON, October 27.—A telegram has been received announcing the return to Valentia, of the British Arctic expedition under Captain Nares, comprising the steamers Alert and Discovery. Progress to the North Pole was found impossible. Captain Nares reports no land could be discovered to the northward of the highest latitude reached, namely eighty-three degrees and twenty minutes, but in other respects the expedition was successful. The Alert has proceeded to Queenstown, and Captain Nares to London. All are well. The Alert arrived at Valentia at 2:30 this afternoon, being the first land made since leaving the frozen regions. She parted company with the Discovery in the Atlantic.

The Alert and Discovery left Port Foulke on July 29, 1875, and entered the ice off Cape Stable. After a severe and continuous struggle, they reached the south side of Lady Franklin Bay, where the Discovery was left in winter quarters. The Alert pushed on and reached the limit of navigation on the shore of the Polar Sea. The ice varied in thickness, being in some places 150 feet deep. Frederick Land does not exist. The Alert wintered in latitude eighty-two degrees twenty-seven minutes. At this point the sun was invisible for 142 days, and a temperature the lowest ever recorded was experienced. A detachment with sledges was dispatched northward. It was absent seventy days and reached latitude eighty-three degrees twenty minutes. Another party rounded Cape Columbia, the northernmost point of America, and traced 220 miles westward from Greenland and also explored far to the eastward. Three sledge parties met and suffered from scurvy. Hans Peterson died from frost bite. John Porter, of the Alert, and James Hans and Charles Paul, of the Discovery, died on the sledging expedition. No Esquimaux were seen nor were any icebergs met with beyond Cape Union. The expedition encountered great difficulties in returning. The Alert's rudder bolt was damaged. The vessels left Smith Sound September 9th. They signalled the Pandora October 16th all well. The Alert parted from the Discovery in a gale on October 19. She will shift her rudder at Valentia and proceed to Queenstown. The Admiralty at Queenstown telegraphs that the Discovery is expected to arrive hourly.

A member of the expedition telegraphs to the *Daily News* that the northernmost land reached was in latitude eighty-three degrees seven minutes. After that there was ice. The point furthest west reached was in longitude eighty five. Lady Franklin Straits is really a bay. Peterman Fiord was closed by a glacier. The northernmost point in Greenland seen was in latitude eighty two degrees fifty seven minutes.

The lowest temperature during the winter was 104 degrees below the freezing point. During the sledge journeys, the ice was so rugged that it was only possible to advance a mile a day. During the winter rich collections in the department of natural history were made and many valuable scientific observations were taken. Excellent coal was found near the place where the Discovery wintered. The expedition experienced the coldest weather ever registered, the temperature being fifty-nine degrees below zero for a fortnight, and falling once to 104 degrees below the freezing point.

The Pandora, when spoken by the Alert, reported her screw slightly damaged by ice.

The Pandora called at Littleton Island and Cape Isabella, but was unable to reach Cape Sabine. As the expedition did not touch at Littleton Island on the return, it missed the letters of the Pandora. The health of the crews, with the exceptions already mentioned, has been good. Frost bites were severe, but not numerous. Peterson, the interpreter, died in forty days after both feet had been amputated for frost bite. All the members of the expedition declare it impossible to get nearer the pole than their Northern exploring party, which penetrated to within four hundred miles of it. On their return from the sledge journeys the men were in a very low condition, and it was necessary to draw some of them on sledges. The planking of the Alert was much damaged by ice.

THE AMERICAN SPIRITUALIST FOUND GUILTY.

LONDON, October 27.—The case of Dr. Slade, the American medium, and Simmons, his assistant, was up again to-day, when the charge of conspiracy against them was dismissed, and Simmons was discharged. A new prosecution was then commenced against Slade under the vagrant act. Magistrate Flowers expressed the opinion that there was a strong *prima facie* case against Slade under this act.

Spain.

MORE TROOPS FOR CUBA—THE INSULT TO THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR AT ROME—THE CONSPIRACY FOR INSURRECTIONS.

LONDON, October 27.—Detachments of artillery and cavalry will sail for Cuba on Monday, in addition to the 21,000 reinforcements already sent.

In connection with the recent insult to the Spanish Ambassador to Italy by the commission appointed to superintend the reception of the Spanish pilgrims at the Vatican, the Spanish Government has issued an order prohibiting the return to Spain of the prelates who will join Rome failed to call upon the Ambassador. The order especially mentions the Archbishop of Grenada.

Repressive measures in connection with the recently discovered conspiracy continue. Fresh arrests have been ordered. The rising was to have began at Seville. A military insurrection was to have taken place at the same time, together with a revolt in the navy at Ferrol and Cadiz.

France.

PRESS DISCIPLINE—GAMBETTA URGES MODERATION.

PARIS, October 27.—The manager of the *Droits de L'Homme* newspaper has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for insulting the generals of the army. M. Gambetta addressed his constituents in Belleville to-day, urging moderation. The speech was well received.

Germany.

ELECTIONS FOR DEPUTIES.

BERLIN, October 27.—The elections for the Prussian Chamber of Deputies were held to-day. The National Liberals have been successful in 169 cases, the Ultramontanes in seventy, the Progressits in fifty-six, the Poles in fifteen, the Particularists in five, various sections of the Conservatives in sixty two, and the Neutrals in one. The results in twenty-five districts have not yet been communicated. All the successful candidates in Berlin are Progressists.

EARTHQUAKE AT TIVOLI.

ROME, October 27.—A sharp shock of earthquake was felt at Tivoli yesterday.

Egypt.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE KHEDIVE'S PRIVATE ESTATES.

CAIRO, October 27.—England, France, Germany and Austria have notified their approval of the judgments against the *Daira*, or the Khedive's private estate.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, October 27.—The steamer Hindoo, from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, October 27.—The steamship Hibernian, from Baltimore, has arrived.

PHILADELPHIA.

Movements of Governor Hayes and Party —Suicide of an Ohio Man—The International Poultry Exhibition—General McClellan.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.—This morning Governor Hayes and party visited the Centennial grounds and are spending the day there inspecting the principal objects of interests.

Early this morning, William K. Hastings, supposed to be a resident of Jackson Court House, Jackson county, Ohio, committed suicide by shooting himself in the forehead at League Island. The body was taken to the Morgue, and on making an examination a paper was found in one of the pockets, which reads as follows:

"My watch give to Ike. Live on and prosper. This terrible mystery will never be brought to light. I hope to God you may live to see the day. The truth is not now known, and I am helpless." There was neither signature or address to the letter, corroborating fully the facts obtained as to the circumstances leading to the act.

The International Poultry exhibition, which was to have been opened on the Centennial grounds this morning, has been postponed for a day or two on account of incomplete preparations.

General George B. McClellan arrived in the city this morning and will address a Democratic meeting to-morrow evening.

THE INDIANS.

Successful Outcome of the Sioux Mission —The Treaty Signed by all the Head Chiefs.

CHICAGO, October 27.—A telegram from Yanton Agency says the steamer C. K. Peck passed down at noon yesterday with the Sioux Commission. They report that their mission has been satisfactory and successful. They held councils at all the agencies on the Upper Missouri, and the treaty was signed by all the head chiefs of the different bands. The Commissioners, at the close of the Indians, struck out the section proposing to remove them to Indian Territory. The Indians accepted all the other propositions without objection.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Murder of an Innocent Man.

NEW YORK, October 27.—A private watchman named Mitchell, employed by the residents of Cumberland street and Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, reported at the station house last evening that suspicious characters were about, and suggested that the regular police be more than usually vigilant. This morning the body of Mitchell was found in a vacant lot on Cumberland street, and giving every evidence of foul murder. Mitchell leaves a wife and family.

Four Murderers Under Examination.

LITTLE ROCK, October 27.—To-day, at Fort Smith, four murderers, W. N. Edwards and his three sons, were examined and sent to jail by the Federal Commissioner Wheeler for the murder of B. Y. Ford, a son-in-law. The crime was committed in the Choctaw Nation on the 30th of September. There are now sixty-eight prisoners in the United States jail. A man known as Bill Jones died to-day of pneumonia. He made a confession that two years ago he murdered a neighbor sixteen miles from Nashville, and that his right name was Theophilus Williams.

Double Execution for Murder.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., October 27.—John Hill and John Fallon, who were convicted of the murder of George C. Hislett, near Elwood, on the August 5th, were hanged here this afternoon. About three hundred persons witnessed the execution.

Postmaster Sentenced for Robbing the Mails.

NASHVILLE, October 27.—Judge Connolly T. Trigg, of the United States Circuit Court, to-day sentenced Wm. Matlock to the penitentiary for two and a half years at hard labor, for having, while postmaster of Cooneville, Putnam county, robbed registered letters addressed to Lovel, Eastman & Howell, Nashville, Kennedy & Co., Pittsburgh, Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company, Louisville, and to John W. Garrett, West Plains, Missouri. The sums taken aggregated two hundred dollars.

TEMPERANCE.

The Doings of the Women's National Temperance Union.

NEWARK, October 27.—The Women's National Christian Temperance Union is in session, and about two hundred delegates from Western and other States are present. Miss Willard's report for the year sets forth that there are organizations of Women's Christian temperance association in twenty-three States. Meetings to hear speeches are held nightly. Mrs. Wallace, of Indiana, yesterday made a speech, as did also Mrs. Lathrop, of Michigan, and Mrs. Leavitt, of Cincinnati. They generally favor arbitrary measures to supress saloons. To-day resolutions were submitted on juvenile work, the lecture bureau and bible wines. A long discussion took place on the resolution pledging members of the convention to abstain from partaking of fermented wines at communion service.

CASUALTIES.

A Train Goes Through a Bridge.

NEW YORK, October 27.—This morning a freight train on the New Jersey Midland Railroad fell through the trestle and bridgework at Hawthorne. The engine and tender landed end foremost upon the Erie track, the cars tumbling in a pile upon them. The engineer, fireman and three breakmen were fatally injured, and the conductor had both legs broken. The Erie road is blocked. The westward bound Erie trains will be dispatched by way of Piermont and Suffern. The eastward-bound trains, which lie west of the scene of the disaster, were emptied and their passengers transferred to a train sent from Paterson.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey offers a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and $1,000 for the conviction of the party or parties who misplaced the switch, on the night of October 26th, which resulted in the loss of three lives and the wounding of fourteen passengers.

Serious Results of a Cyclone in Central America.

PANAMA, October 27.—A severe cyclone passed over the Central American States on the 3d and 4th insts. The town of Managra, Nicaragua, was inundated on the 4th. About four hundred houses were blown down. The inhabitants had to climb on the top of their houses to prevent being washed away by the flood. Many were drowned by the bursting of the lake. The total damage done is estimated at about two million dollars. The town of Blansfield, on the opposite coast of Nicaragua, also experienced a hurricane. Over three hundred houses were blown down. The same storm passed over Lake Nicaragua, causing an immense amount of damage. The Commodore Adams, a lake steamer, was lost. The loss on the coffee crop is estimated at three million dollars. About twenty lives were lost. The whole district is completely flooded.

Result of Carelessness in Handling Rend Rock.

ST. JOHNSBURY, October 27.—This morning, at Capron Falls, six miles north of this place, Frank Johnson, of Windham, Me., Charles Pertney, of Concord, N. H., and Joseph Heon, of St. Johnsbury, were executing for a paper mill, and placed some rend rock powder to dry under the stove in the basement. While they were at work on the first floor the explosive ignited and blew the building, twenty feet square, into kindling wood, and hurled the men skyward. Heon was denuded of clothing and filled with splinters, and may die. Johnson and Pertney will recover. A falling derrick instantly killed E. W. Hawkins, one of the proprietors of the St. Johnsbury Granite Company. Hawkins was thirty years old, and recently married.

Loss of a Schooner.

BARINGTON, N. S., October 27.—The schooner D. B. Duane is a total wreck, and the mate and two men were drowned.

MORE ANON.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 27, 1876.

RESIGNATION OF E. L. STANTON.

E. L. Stanton, son of the late Secretary Stanton, attorney for the District of Columbia since the formation of the present form of District government, has tendered his resignation to take effect on the 31st inst. The resignation has been accepted by the Department Commissioner.

THE NEW CHIEF OF THE SECRET SERVICE DIVISION.

Joseph J. Brooks, of Philadelphia, for a long time in the Government secret service, has been appointed to succeed Colonel Washburne as Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments of internal revenue gaugers are announced to-day made: Frank H. Rice, First district, Wisconsin; John Howard, W. L. Foulk, D. Hinton and H. C. McArthur, Fourth district, Missouri; S. S. Sweeney, Thomas M. Caskey, Samuel M. Dickinson, Charles H. Lathrop and Charles H. Noyes, First Illinois district. The following storekeepers have been appointed: Charles F. Biggs, E. H. Bell, Jr., and Parsons Cook, First Illinois; Henry Koehler, First Wisconsin. A. D. Holden is appointed Inspector of Tobacco in the Sixth Kentucky district.

THE INSURANCE FAILURE—THE CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ALL RIGHT.

The report of the suspension of the Continental Life Insurance Company having called forth numerous dispatches from the West and Southwest to H. H. Lamport, Vice President of the Continental Insurance Company, inquiring if the latter had been placed in the hands of a receiver, it is proper to state that the Continental Fire Insurance Company is in a sound condition.

The Revival Work in the Northwest.

CHICAGO, October 27.—The first month of the Moody revival meetings closed to-night, with a great congregation and full inquiry room. Mr. Moody expressed himself much pleased with the progress and interest in the meeting. Applications for workers in revival meetings all over the Northwest are coming in more rapidly than they can be filled, and reports from the revivalists already sent out show increasing success. Rev. Dr. Armitage, of New York, who was a prominent worker in the revival meetings there, is here for a few days. The principal railroads are changing the outgoing evening trains to accommodate those attending tabernacle services from the country.

The Arrival of the Distinguished Tweed.

NEW YORK, October 27.—There is considerable excitement to-day at the lower quarantine boarding station, caused by the expectation of the arrival of the frigate Franklin with William M. Tweed on board. This morning the revenue cutter Grant left the upper bay for Sandy Hook, to await the arrival of the Franklin. The United States steamship Nina, L. Swift commanding, went in commission yesterday and proceeded down the bay last night.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—In the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, southerly to westerly winds, warm and partly cloudy weather, possibly followed by rain areas. For the Lake region, falling barometer and increasing southeast and southwest winds, partly cloudy or cloudy weather and rain areas, partly turning into snow. For the Middle States, falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather. The river will continue nearly stationary, excepting a slight fall in the Lower Ohio and Lower Mississippi.

The steamer Weser, from Bremen, has arrived at New York.

The registration at St. Louis this year is 12,000 or 15,000 greater that any previous year.

The Boston *Herald's* St. Albans special says that secret preparations are going on in Northern Vermont for another Fenian invasion of Canada this fall or early in the spring.

Miss Anna Dickinson closed a successful engagement of five nights at Macauley's Theater in Louisville, last evening, her impersonation of Anne Boleyn having won for her many admirers.

An unknown man committed suicide by jumping off the St. Louis bridge yesterday. He left on the bridge an overcoat, in the pocket of which was found two hundred and forty dollars.

The Spiritualists of Tennessee met in Memphis, yester-day, in convention, Rev. J. M. Peebles presiding, and appointed a committee to draft by-laws and constitution for a permanent State organization.

The Vermont Legislature appears to have a poor opinion of the Bankrupt law, as both Houses yesterday passed concurrent resolutions instructing the Congressmen of the State to use their best endeavors to have the law repealed.

The merchants of Charleston issue an address to the public discrediting Governor Chamberlain's proclamation and supporting the recent statement of the clergy and bankers of Charleston. How they explain away the dead bodies of murdered negroes in the country districts, the dispatch does not state.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 27, 1876.

ARREST OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE.

The entire Board of Excise was arrested to-day on the complaint of a liquor dealer, who charged them with violation of the Excise law in granting licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors to proprietors of eating houses.

Another Innocent Victim.

ANNAPOLIS, October 27.—Cadet Midshipman C. C. Cockle, of Illinois, a third class man, who refused to testify in the investigation of the case of the hazers, has been dismissed from the Naval Academy. This is the ninth cadet dismissed for the same offense within less than two weeks. The cadets inside, who witnessed the hazing, are just as stubborn as ever not to testify. The whole third class, it still appears, will have to be dismissed. The Court of Inquiry into the hazing is still in session, and Cadet Midshipman Chas. W. Garrett is on trial.

Opening of the Butler and Karns City Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUTLER, Pa., October 27, 1876.

The first train passed over the Karns City and Butler narrow gauge road this afternoon with their elegant new passenger coach Geressee, arriving at Butler at 6:30, after which Butler was illuminated from cellar to garret. The train was under the management of W. C. Mobley, Superintendent of the road.

POLITICAL.

State.

THE CANVASS IN CLARION COUNTY.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CLARION, October 25, 1876.

Our town has shaken off its former conservative shackles, and is going forward rapidly in the march of progress. The political canvass is waxing warm. Both parties are working earnestly. The Democrats have found that their game of brag will not win. They are now striving to hold their working majority, which the best estimates place at from eight hundred to one thousand.

George A. Jenks, the accidental member of Congress from this district, will be accorded the privilege of retiring to private life at the 4th day of March next. General Harry White will be elected by a good majority. Disaffected Republicans are as scarce in this county as loyal "White Liners" in the South.

The nomination of Major Henry Wetter as candidate for State Senate from this Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Clarion, Forest, Elk and Warren, meets with great favor from men of both parties. He is a gentleman of unexceptionable public and private record. He was a gallant soldier, and lost a leg at the second battle of Bull Run. He was afterward Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, and acted as Governor of that Territory. He is one of our most prominent oil operators, and practically identified with this, our leading interest. He will get a large complimentary vote outside of the party in his district, and about the solid oil vote. He is undoubtedly the strongest man that could have been nominated, and his election would be a credit to our district.

Best estimates place Jenks' majority in this county at from 800 to 1,000, while the gentleman himself does not claim over 1,200 to 1,400.

The increase of the vote in this county is claimed to be about 4,000. I think the Republicans will gain largely from that.

The Republicans of the county are well organized and harmonious, and will render a good account of themselves.

A series of Republican meetings is announced for the different portions of the county from now until the election.

Warm times in "Little Berks" from now until the closing of the polls on the 7th day of November next, may be looked for.

MORE ANON.

J. R. Simpson, of Huntingdon county, Prohibition elector in the Eighteenth district, has openly announced his intention to vote for Hayes and Wheeler.

John J. Evans has been announced as a Prohibition and Independent candidate for the Senate by the Prohibition Committee of the Thirty-fifth district, composed of Blair and Cambria counties.

The City's Health.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, Dr. McCord in the chair, the following business was transacted:

Meat Inspector Lindsay presented a report for the quarter ending September 30th, showing that there were confiscated two hundred pounds of beef, four hundred veal, three hundred fish, eighty-seven gallons milk, five head calves, three hogs, three barrels of eggs and one bullock.

During the quarter there were shipped East from the East Liberty Stock Yards: Cattle, 71,381; hogs, 187,309; sheep, 193,394.

The report was received.

Mr. Brush, from the Special Committee on Appropriations, reported the action of Select Council in refusing to give more funds to the Board. It will be remembered that a resolution appropriating $4,000 to the Board had been passed by Councils, but the clerk's record erroneously stated that the resolution had failed, and Council refused to make the correction.

A brief discussion was had on the necessities of the Board, and the matter was referred to the City Attorney and Solicitor of the Board for advice as to what should be done in the emergency.

Adjourned.

Assessment Appeals.

At the meeting of the Committee on Appeals from city assessments last evening, the following appeals were allowed: B. Walters, Boga, Lydia Jarrett, Barbara Cosgrive, Henry Schwarm, John Boyd, Barbara Junghaus, Jane Gallagher and Wm. Duckham. All others were dismissed. The committee have decided to take no action heafter in cases where property is assessed at schedule rates.

An Ominous Accident.

At a Democratic meeting in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, last night, the speakers' stand fell with a crash, while Hon. A. G. Cochran was unloading some *tariff* sentiments, precipitating the honorable gentleman, together with Mr. W. A. Taylor and others, to the ground. The only severe injury done was the breaking of a little girl's arm.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE large stone front block on Fourth avenue, in course of construction for Dr. Hostetter, will soon be ready for roofing.

THE new Fifth avenue pavement lacks half a square, and the Wood street one three squares of completion. Both are progressing rapidly.

ON MONDAY last a fifteen-year-old daughter of Mr. B. F. West, of Penn township, Westmoreland county, ran off from home, leaving her parents almost distracted.

MR. J. V. HOAG, Jr., Assistant U. S. Engineer, in charge of repairs on White's Ripple, extends an invitation to river men to inspect the nature of the improvements and progress made.

MR. W. W. CHARLES has been selected President of the School of Design in place of Mr. Hetzel, resigned. The Artist's Association, that have the use of the school, is in a flourishing condition.

SENATOR RUTAN, of Beaver, who has summered in Europe, sailed from England for home on Thursday in the steamer Britannic, of the White Star Line. He never accepted the Florence Consulship, and returns home to-day.

BRADY'S Centennial Excursion over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad left the Grant Street Depot yesterday morning according to announcement. The train was made up of ten cars and contained 267 passengers. This number was further increased by a large party when the train reached Connellsville.

YESTERDAY morning an officer from Franklin arrived here and identified James McCarty and Thomas Edwards, the parties arrested while trying to sell a valuable diamond ring and pearl and jet necklace, as two tramps who had been in Franklin for several days some time since. During their sojourn there were several robberies committed, and among others the house of a Mr. Lee, the owner of the necklace and ring referred to. The prisoners were taken to Franklin last evening.

SOME days ago a woman giving her name and late residence as Mrs. Ella Barringer, Lockport, N. Y., accompanied by a little girl, came to the office of Clerk McGonnigle, of the Allegheny Poor Board, and stated that she had left her husband because of bad treatment, and was trying to reach Jeffersonville, Ind., where her brother resided. Mr. McGonnigle was unable at that time to obtain transportation for the woman, and of the next best thing, sent her to the Home. Yesterday he received a letter from the woman's brother, in which the writer stated he would give her a home if she would come to Jeffersonville. The Clerk will probably forward her to-day.

Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,

the well known wholesale grocers, flour and seed dealers, No. 271 Liberty street, have a large and carefully selected stock, to which they invite the attention of the trade. Their stock of fine New Orleans molasses is very large and they are selling it at the lowest prices. They are prepared to fill all orders promptly and guarantee quality and prices. City and country merchants having occasion to sort up their stock will do well to call on this firm, take a look at the stock and ascertain prices before making purchases elsewhere.

TUTHS

CREMATION.

Dr. LeMoyne's Experiment a Pronounced Success—Two Bodies Reduced to a Gallon of Ashes.

The Washington, Pa., *Evening Reporter* publishes the details of the cremation of two sheep in Dr. LeMoyne's furnace recently. On Tuesday at 3½ P. M., the animals were placed in a coffin and shoved into the retort, which was speedily closed, and the process of incineration commenced. Dr. LeMoyne was present and directed all the movements. The sheep were ordinary animals and had undergone no preparation except that of being killed. Joseph Ross had made a box or coffin five feet long, fourteen inches wide and fourteen inches deep, of common pine boards. In this the sheep were placed, faces up, and the lid nailed down. The retort is so constructed that a ppephole remains open through which the process of burning can be watched. In thirty minutes the box crumbled and had been reduced to ashes. Everything relating to the experiment was watched with great interest. At a little distance away the smoke descended to the earth and parties were stationed at this point to ascertain if any scent or smell of burning flesh escaped into the air, but nothing of the kind was detected. That far, at least, the furnace had filled its expectations. Although the present experiment consumed a great amount of fuel, the firemen think that twenty bushels of coke will reduce a human body to ashes.

On Wednesday morning about thirty-six hours after the furnace had been closed, the retort had cooled off sufficiently and the iron door which closed it was removed in the presence of the Doctor and a few friends. Nothing remained of the bodies and the coffin but about a gallon of dry dusty ashes, and cremation in the furnace was pronounced a grand success. On Tuesday afternoon when they were placed in the furnace the bodies of the two sheep weighed one hundred and sixty-two pounds, and the box or coffin sixty four pounds, making a total weight of two hundred and twenty-six pounds which was completely reduced to ashes, in bulk that would not more than fill a gallon measure. This experiment shows cremation to be entirely feasible, and now the question presents itself, will it become popular? Aside from the prejudices growing out of habit and education there can be little said against it. The Doctor could write a volume in its favor, and give many reasons why it should be adopted instead of the fatal mode of burying. The fact should be adopted that would be difficult to answer. The subject is now under discussion all over the country, and indeed all over the civilized world, and all sorts of opinions are elicited. Whatever the result may be, the Doctor has given Washington the distinction of having the first cremation furnace in America.

Dr. LeMoyne, of Washington, Pa., has addressed the following note to the editor of the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, who applied for some information on the subject of cremation:

WASHINGTON, PA., October 25.

Your favor of the 23d is received. I am sorry that I am compelled to decline your request. I am aged, infirm and oppressed with illness and consequent tendency, and therefore could not write out a creditable exposition of the matter without much labor. We have just made a preliminary experiment with our furnace which proved to be successful. If entirely satisfactory there will be, some time next month, the cremation of a human body, when there will be addresses on the subject or cremation by intelligent men and competent reporters, so that the whole question, in all its aspects, will be before the public mind.

Yours, &c.,

F. JULIUS LEMOYNE.

The editor of the *Intelligencer* closes his comments on the note in this wise:

Whether the example of Dr. LeMoyne will ever become contagious enough in Washington county to justify the trouble and expense to which he has gone in order to provide a furnace for cremation may possibly be a matter of much doubt. That county is somewhat famed for its religious orthodoxy, and some of its good people have been greatly shocked even to the thought, protests in the public prints, at the idea of thus introducing among a Christian people the old Pagan rite of cremation. It is even said that some of them have a lurking suspicion that cremation is a device whereby to cheat the Devil of his dues. This suspicion is of course confined to those who look forward to a material resurrection, or, in other words, to a rehabilitation of our fleshy tabernacles as they now exist. Some people do not apparently stop to think that if the Devil can thus be cheated by fire he is just as likely to be cheated by earth, or water, or by the elements, such as water and the air, and to every species of vegetation; so that the man who may have walks the earth six feet in stature and weighing two hundred pounds, will, in half a century, be part and parcel of the material world, and so scattered about in such an attenuated form that all the powers of chemical reagency could not detect even the smallest minutiæ of his former existence. Our own private opinion is that the Devil will really have a better hold upon all those perfectly whom he has a recognized claim by means of cremation than by the old process of decay, absorption, distribution and disappearance. He has them in a glass bottle and in a close corner, so to speak, and not our ashes still lurk their wonted dread—the final reanimation will be comparatively easy. We do not, however, assume this view of the case with any view of overruling the prejudices of the Washington county people against cremation, nor yet with a view of prejudicing Dr. LeMoyne or any other interlocutor upon the question, but simply as a suggestion that naturally presents itself in connection with the many arguments for and against this new departure in our social economy.

ALLEGHENY ASSESSORS.

Opinion of Attorney General Lear.

In answer to a letter sent to him by Mayor Phillips asking his opinion concerning the terms of office of Allegheny assessors, State Attorney General Lear writes as follows:

HARRISBURG, October 25, 1876.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 21st instant is received. The time for municipal elections in Pennsylvania, the officers elected will take their seats on the first Monday, in April. I do not know the terms of your officers, whether elected for one, two or three years, but all those elected in February, 1875, or prior to that date will hold to the ends of their several terms without reference to the act of March 10, 1875. Those elected in February, 1876, will have their terms of office extended as therein provided.

Without knowing the particulars, which I have not time to look up, from the special election in your city, I cannot aid you much in your inquiry. If your assessors are elected according to the general law on that subject, there should be no election of assessors next February, those elected last winter having their terms of office extended to the first Monday of April next, after which they would otherwise expire.

Yours truly,

GEO. LEAR.

Hon. O. Phillips, Allegheny.

Chawed by an Alligator.

Several days ago a large alligator was added to the attractions in the Tivoli Garden, and Mr. George Ford, who was formerly an *attache* of Burnell's Museum, has had charge of the carnivorous-amphibious reptile. About half past nine o'clock last evening George was showing the animal to a crowd of visitors, and putting his hands between the bars he asked his alligatorship to shake hands. The animal took offense at George's familiarity and seized his dexter hand in its large mouth, crushing it badly and piercing it through and through with several of its teeth. The savage monster held on with such tenacity that it required the united strength of several men to open its jaws, a feat which they performed with a stout rail. Mr. Ford's hand is terribly lacerated, but it is thought he will not lose the use of it. He solemnly asseverates that he will never again extend any courtesies to an alligator or any other ponderous-jawed animimals.

Bulletin of Steinway Sales No. 81, Reported by H. Kieber & Bro.

P. R. Bohn, Esq., bought a Steinway Square Piano.

Wm. E. Von Bonnhorst, Esq., bought a Steinway Square Piano.

Mrs. J. M. McNaugher bought a Steinway Square Piano.

Mrs. J. M. Beyers, Thompson station, bought a Steinway Double

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1876.

THE country is getting on fire of Republicanism from the mountains to the sea. It is ablaze with enthusiasm everywhere.

CLOSE up the ranks, Republicans. The next week of the campaign will call for the hardest work of this memorable contest.

THE *Public* hits the nail on the head in this square fashion: "TILDEN'S declaration that he would veto every Southern claim is a confession of the untrustworthiness of his party."

A WISE philosopher once said: "A man that studieth revenge keeps his own wound green, which would otherwise heal and do well." The *Post* advices the ex-rebel South to persevere in this unprofitable sort of study.

KEEP it before the people that on the confession of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, a self-convicted perjurer, in the event of his election to the Presidency only his naked word stands between them and the doubling of the national debt.

DEMOCRATIC dominance means always and everywhere in the history of this country Southern dominance, whether in Congress or out of it. HOPKINS and COCHRAN both voted for every measure the Confederate brigadiers of their party brought up.

The *Post* did not recant its slander concerning Mr. MACKEY'S alleged visit to BURKE in the county jail. We did not suppose it would. BURKE is more honorable than the *Post*. He frankly admitted that he was a Democrat, while the *Post* insisted that he was a "Radical repeater."

DURING the last session of Congress the Northern Democratic members of the House ran a race to see which should most slavishly obey the dictation of the Confederate brigadiers in that body, and no man in that race sped more swiftly or more humbly than JAMES H. HOPKINS, of Pittsburgh.

BEAR in mind the fact that rebel claims, to succeed, must obtain the indorsement of the House of Representatives. The safest way to head them off is to give the Republicans control of that branch of Congress. A vote for ERRETT or for BAYNE is a direct protest against the payment of one dollar to rebels who claim compensation for damage inflicted to their property, or for the use or occupation of it by the Union army.

TILDEN says that the constitutional amendments "have been conclusively adopted, and they have been accepted in good faith by all political organizations and the people of all sections." This is false. After the Fourteenth amendment had been ratified by the States, the Democrats at their first chance rescinded the ratification of New Jersey and of Indiana, and the Democrats of New York did the same by the Fifteenth amendment.

NOTWITHSTANDING the "dull times," the trade of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston has been much larger this year than it was last year. Especially is this true in respect to their foreign export trade, which largely overshadows their import trade. And this is a good sign. Our merchants have exported more than they have imported. As to their domestic trade with the West, this is also much larger than it was last year.

TILDEN, who during the war was in the front rank of Northern Copperheads, says: The Government cannot recall to life the millions of our people who went to untimely graves, nor compensate the sufferings or sorrows of their relatives or friends."

IF TILDEN had been in the rebel army we could understand what he means, but as he only fought in the ranks of the fire-in-the-rear traitors of the North, he has no warrant to refer to the subject of those who were killed in the war on either side.

THE London *Times* of the 11th instant says:

Many persons are of opinion that there will be no material revival of trade in this country so long as the depression has sway over the American markets. Whether this view will be borne out by facts or no remains to be seen. In the United States prohibitory tariff continues to exist, internal activity there can hardly be expected to do us much good.

How long would the tariff "continue to exist" after the accession of the Democratic party to power?

A MICHIGAN jury recently had notes passed into the jury room while they were deliberating on a case. Some of them read as follows: "F.: If you bring in a verdict of guilty against the accused we will never buy an article of clothing in your store." "C.: If you say guilty we will never take another drink at your place." "E.: If you find a verdict of guilty we will never buy a soup-tureen at your house." etc. This is closely akin to the method by which the *Post* advises the South to obstruct the course of national justice.

THE heaviest firm of manufacturers of steel implements in England are about to locate a colossal establishment in this country. They will bring a vast body of skilled workmen with them, who will become purchasers and consumers in our markets. Our protective tariff is the direct cause of this important accession. The national Democratic platform denounces the tariff in the most villainous terms, and the county convention which nominated HOPKINS and COCHRAN "heartily indorsed" the whole malignant deliverance.

A GREATER danger than war with Russia confronts England. According to statistics just collated and published, there is, throughout the entire United Kingdom, one rum shop to every 150 of the population, including infants in arms. As the proportion of children to grown persons is estimated as six to one, it follows that every twenty-five adults of the population support one grog shop. This may be readily believed when the Archbishop of York states that the money spent annually in England in strong drink amounts to no less than £146,000,000, which represents in American gold the enormous sum of $730,000,000.

THE successful result of the construction of the Suez Canal has given a marked impetus to that sort of engineering elsewhere. There is a project on foot in England for making Manchester a seaport, which, if carried out, will be by converting a present inefficient stream into a magnificent canal, capable of navigation by ocean steamers. A similar enterprise has already been performed in Holland, and next month will witness the opening of a canal from Amsterdam to the North Sea, by means of which transatlantic steamers and vessels of the largest tonnage will be able to float into the very center of that city. The importance of this work can hardly be appreciated, but it is safe to predict that in a few years Amsterdam will take rank among the first of the commercial and maritime cities of the European continent.

How little confidence can be placed in rebel gratitude is shown by the treatment accorded Governor CHAMBERLAIN, of South Carolina. At the risk of his own political preferment, he stamped upon and crushed out the thieves in his own party, and the Democratic press and people of the State could not find language too strong to express their regard for the man. Now when he is up for re-election, the thieves whose hostility he had incurred—men of the MOSES stripe—array themselves against him, and the Democrats join hands with them, simply to achieve a victory at the polls. The South Carolina chivalry and the cast out Republican rascals lock arms in an effort to defeat Governor CHAMBERLAIN, against whom nothing can be said beyond that he differed politically with the "chivalry" and brought the thieves to book. But he is a man of nerve, and will bring order out of chaos, yet.

THE term "citizenship" involves duties which connect themselves vitally with all those social relations that are born of constitutional liberty, education and the Protestant faith. No conscientious American can neglect the obligations which citizenship imposes on him without placing in hazard the institutions of his country. Such a neglect of the duties of citizenship will lead, under a republican form of government, to a rule of the worst, and such a rule must end in anarchy or the sword. Citizenship also involves the sacred question of personal rights. Without protection extended to these rights of citizenship so as to cover the head of the humblest with the strong arm of government, society would drift into a rule of the few, and this aristocratic rule would ultimately lead also to the supremacy of the sword. The great national struggle about to be decided at the polls imparts to those truths an exceptional interest and value. Let them be thoughtfully pondered by every citizen.

THE Chairman of the Democratic State Committee says that the Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association lately informed him that that organization was "perfectly satisfied with the course pursued on the tariff question by Messrs. RANDALL, HOPKINS and COCHRAN, of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, and that he desired the fact to be known."

There is either a grave misapprehension or a gross misrepresentation here. KERR, the free trade Speaker, whom the servile votes of the members above named helped to elect, appointed MORRISON to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means. This man presently introduced a bill to destroy the protective tariff, and the evidence goes to show that the provisions of the bill, which was mainly the product of DAVID A. WELLS, the notorious agent in this country of the free trade manufacturers of Great Britain, were known to those manufacturers in advance of the introduction of the bill itself. The February number of the *British Trade Circular* contained the following announcement among other news paragraphs, in the middle of the magazine, *one day after* MORRISON *presented his bill to the House:*

Although the protectionist party in the United States is incomparably the strongest and most influential, yet there is an important section of the people who are not wedded to that economical heresy. There is reason to believe that free trade principles will continue to gain fresh support every day, and that they will ultimately prevail we cannot doubt. *We note that a new tariff bill, making a large reduction in the tariff, increasing the free list, abolishing the combined rates, and fixing specific duties equal to twenty five or thirty per cent ad valorem, is to be introduced into the House of Representatives.* Whether it becomes law or not—and the probability is that the bill, if even it passed the Lower House and Senate, would be vetoed by President Grant—it at all events shows that the free trade party is healthily active.

The March number of the same journal contained the following significant passage:

If there is a glimmer of light on economical subjects in the United States, if there is any patriotism, we might almost say the peculiar ascendency of protectionist policy in America might now be easily broken up. But although the country finds that higher import duties do not mean increased national revenue, and although it has become very tired of redeeming its national debt by heavy taxes and large annual repayments, yet class interests on the side of protection are strong enough, we fear, to overpower the desultory opposition to the high tariff now in existence. It is being made Mr. Morrison has brought a bill before Congress for modifying the existing scale of duties on imports, but a bill is brought in every year. No matter what is its shape may be when it goes into the political mill, it either gets ground into some form of protection in Congress, or torn to shreds by the time the Senate has done with it. There is a great outcry just now against State taxes in America, and for the reason that it is so directed we fear that the popular enthusiasm necessary to overcome class opposition will hardly rise high enough to modify the hurtful tariff, even to the modest extent proposed in Mr. Morrison's bill. The bill applies to 34 taxed goods, as well as iron, and seeks to leave the tariff at about two-thirds of its present height, on the average. The alterations are irregular and are very slight in the cases of special industries, *but would on the whole be welcome with the greatest pleasure by manufacturers on this side of the Atlantic.*

The *Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association*, of which Mr. SWANK is the editor, reproduced these extracts, and very pertinently suggested that, since it was evident that the MORRISON bill had been drafted at the instance and with the help of English manufacturers, both MORRISON and WELLS ought to be interrogated upon the matter by an investigating committee, upon the ground that, if our tariff laws were to be made to order for us in England, the American people had a right to know it. Messrs. RANDALL, HOPKINS and COCHRAN, by their course, contributed all they could toward making this baneful measure, born in a foreign land, imported into the United States by the Cobden Club, and foisted upon Congress by alien influences, aided by paid agents of American birth, the law of the land. It is not true that the Iron and Steel Association is "satisfied" with the unpatriotic course pursued by these Pennsylvanians on this question, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee to the contrary notwithstanding. Meanwhile we invite the attention of the Association itself to the alleged extraordinary statement of its Secretary.

ON TUESDAY, December 14, 1875, Congressman FORT, Republican, of Illinois, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, that in all subordinate appointments under any of the officers of this House, it is the judgment of the House that wounded Union soldiers who are not disabled from the performance of duty should be preferred.

Upon this resolution Mr. FORT demanded the previous question, the Republicans voting for, and the Democrats against it. On a demand for the previous question the yeas and nays are not recorded, and hence there is no official record as to how HOPKINS and COCHRAN voted on that call; but the vote being a party one, and judging from their votes afterward, it is certain they voted against the previous question, if in the room, especially as every Democrat present voted against the previous question The vote stood, seconding the previous question, 99, all Republicans; against it, 126, all Democrats. The object of the previous question was to bring the House to a direct vote on the resolution. Whoever voted against the previous question, as HOPKINS and COCHRAN doubtless did, voted against having the resolution voted on by the House. Consequently, Mr. Demo rat, of New York, then offered the following as a Democratic amendment, or substitute for the resolution:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the union of States has been restored, *all* citizens thereof are entitled to consideration in the appointment of officers under the Government.

The meaning of this is that "*all* citizens," Confederates equally with Union soldiers, are equally entitled to hold such offices as the House could bestow. The Speaker sustained the introduction of COX'S resolution against all objections. As it would hardly do for the Democrats to actually pass this resolution, after they had sustained it so far as to show that it expressed their sentiments, and was considered a good offset to the first resolution, they proposed to kill both resolutions by referring them to the Committee on Accounts—a committee having no connection whatever with the subject, of which "Blue Jeans" WILLIAMS, of Indiana, was Chairman, who would pocket the resolution so that it could never again come before the House. For this course every Democrat voted. Yeas, 168, all Democrats; nays, 102, all Republicans. HOPKINS and COCHRAN both voted among the yeas to kill this resolution in favor of Union soldiers. In other words, they voted to kill a resolution which declared that wounded Union soldiers ought to have the preference in the appointments to the offices within the gift of the Democratic House. They voted to put the resolution in favor of wounded Union soldiers on the same level with a resolution declaring that a fat, able-bodied and healthy rebel had precisely as much claim, and as good a claim, to be given an office by the Democratic House as a wounded soldier had. What do their constituents, and particularly those who were Union soldiers, think about the matter?

THE following short political catechism is of particular interest at the present juncture:

Question—Who promised the people of the United States a Free Homestead law?

Answer—The Republicans.

Q.—Was this promise fulfilled?

A.—It was—in 1862.

Q.—In whose interest was this law passed?

A.—In that of the poor people of the country who were not able to buy a home.

Q.—How did the people look upon this law?

A.—As the best chance ever offered to secure a home.

Q.—What party is now threatening this law?

A.—The Democratic party.

Q.—What have this party done as proof of their hostility to it?

A.—Last winter they passed a law withdrawing all the Government lands of Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida from its operation.

Q.—Can any poor man now get a free home in either of those States?

A.—He cannot.

Q.—What motive had the Democrats in passing such a law?

A.—To prevent the poor people of the South from getting homes on which they could make their own living, and thus become independent; and also to prevent Northern men from going South.

Q.—What else did this bill, passed by Democratic votes last winter, contain?

A.—It directed those lands to be put up at auction and sold.

Q.—In whose interest was this done?

A.—In the interest of the rich men who alone would bid for those lands.

Q.—Which political party opposed this law?

A.—The Republican party.

Q.—How many Democratic Senators voted against this law of last winter?

A.—Not one; but seventeen Republicans did.

Q.—How did JAMES H. HOPKINS vote on this law?

A.—He voted in favor of it.

Q.—How did A. G. COCHRAN vote on this law?

A.—He also voted with the solid South, and in favor of it.

Q.—Why did HOPKINS and COCHRAN vote this way.

A.—It was evidence of their implacable hostility to the poor people of the country, which is pleasing to the Southern slave holder.

IN another column we print the substance of a speech recently delivered by Colonel DUDLEY, at Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, Pa., in which he exposes the discreditable transactions of SAMUEL J. TILDEN in connection with the management of the Brady's Bend Iron Works. Colonel DUDLEY speaks from personal knowledge, and as he is a gentleman of the highest integrity, his statements may be relied on as wholly trustworthy. He fully corroborates the original exposures made in the COMMERCIAL in August last.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Blind Tom is in Philadelphia *visiting* the Centennial.

The wind is fast oozing out of the Tilden bladder.

What the world feels the need of now is a barometer.

The October style of bronchitis is the same as last year's.

Sasse is the name of a New York police man, and Alsace the place of his birth.

A speaking monkey is the wonder of all Brazil, and "Shoo fly" Cox feels envious.

The atmosphere continues to grow daily more inquisitive as to the thickness of one's wearing apparel.

New Yorkers are fixed in their determination to have the next world's fair, about ten years from now.

Chicago enemies of religion are endeavoring to spread the false report that Moody and Sankey are Tilden men.

The New Orleans *Republican* has discovered that the lady who wears striped stockings is the barber's daughter.

Inauguration day falls on Sunday in the years 1877, 1917, 1945, 1973, 2001, 2029, 2057, 2085, 2125, 2153, 2181, 2221, and so on.

A stone cathedral is being moved in Chicago. Five hundred big jack-screws are employed, and not a stone is to be dislocated.

Three hundred tons of fish were speared in Saginaw Bay last season. As many as 2,500 shanties, each with a cooking stove, formed the outfit.

The Japanese Government has recently chosen the Massachusetts Agricultural College as a model for a similar institution in Japan.

A man has recovered $10,000 in Nantucket, Mass., for injuries received by coming in contact with a bay window projecting over the sidewalk.

A novel scene at Woonsocket, R. I., a day or two ago, was the sale by a sheriff of a church and fixtures to pay $400 due on the salary of a former pastor.

Illinois has five State tickets in the field—Democratic, Republican, Greenback, Temperance and anti-Masonic. "You pays your money and takes your choice."

The Mount Vernon Association is now out of debt and has a surplus on hand. The Centennial travel to the tomb of Washington brought about this very gratifying result.

Bible history creates confusion sometimes. "If somebody didn't saw and split the wood," says the Burlington *Hawkeye*, after profound thought, "how could Pontius Pilate?"

Nevada is full of gold, but it does not average very well for agriculture. It has one desert which alone covers 30,000 square miles, and the mountain districts are nearly all unfit for cultivation.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that on the 30th of June last there were still remaining no less than 88,973 unadjusted claims for pensions. The major part of these claims, however, are believed to be fraudulent, and have not been settled simply because proof of their validity cannot be furnished by the claimants.

A new compound metal, which promises a good deal of considerable value in mechanical construction, has recently been introduced to public notice in England, under the name of manganese bronze. It is produced by mixing manganese in certain proportions with molten bronze, the result of which is a material of great toughness and possessing remarkable resistance to torsional strain.

The recent advance in the price of wheat has brought millions of bushels to the Missouri river towns for shipment East. The railroads cannot furnish cars to transport all the grain offered for shipment, and all the roads leading east from Atchison refuse to accept any kind of freight for points east of St. Louis or Chicago. The elevators, mills, granaries and bins of the smaller dealers are filled to their capacity, and they refuse to receive more.

Professor Nordenskiold, the eminent Swedish mineralogist and explorer, and a member of the Centennial Jury of Award, who has just been on a Siberian trip, reports the discovery of an open way, by the Arctic sea, from Europe to China, *via* the northern passage and the Valley of the Yenisei river, by the latter of which communication is obtained across Siberia and nearly to the frontier of China. An immense area of fertile soil was found in this region, all of which is open to immediate cultivation.

PERSONAL.

Rev. J. H. Glendenning has been deposed from the pastorship of the Presbyterian church at Henry, Illinois, where his sins have again found him out.

A prisoner who was arraigned in the Criminal Court at Cincinnati, on Tuesday, when asked whether he was guilty, answered: "I guess I am, Judge, but I'd like to be tried all the same." He had evidently heard that able lawyers sometimes cheat justice, and was willing to be experimented on.

Mrs. Chamberlain, the wife of the Governor of South Carolina, was a clerk in the United States Treasury Department prior to her marriage. She was Miss Ingersoll, and a remarkably beautiful girl. She was married about six years ago. Her father, who died before the war, was at one time District Attorney in Massachusetts.

General Lew Wallace, who wrote "The Fair God," the most brilliant American novel that has been published for some years, has written a five act tragedy, which Laurence Barrett, the actor, says is the best drama since, "Richelieu" was written. It is entitled "Commodus," and is founded on the story of Maternus as related in Gibbon's Rome and De Quincey's Cæsars.

The death of Laban S. Beecher at Oshkosh, Wis., recalls a curious incident in politics in Boston, during the last generation, which made a great sensation at the time. When Mr. Beecher was a ship carpenter, during the exciting Jackson campaign, he contracted to make a full-length figure head of the General for the frigate Constitution. Great was the indignation of the Boston Whigs, and, during the construction of the figure, committees waited on Mr. Beecher requesting him to discontinue the work; but, although himself a decided Whig, he completed the work, and it was secretly attached to the frigate, a perfect likeness of the President. Before the ship was ready for sea, however, on a stormy night, a bold party in a boat clambered into the forechains of the frigate, and, without being discovered, sawed off the head of Jackson, and carried it off.

ANOTHER change in the silver market of Europe has occurred, that is of marked importance. It was the German adoption of the gold standard and sale of her stock of silver that begun the depreciation of the metal, and now it turns out that the Imperial Government did not make adequate provision for the popular wants in the matter of silver coin, and that it has been ascertained that gold coin cannot be made to answer the uses of money in small payments and in making change in current transactions. This is the universal verdict of the gold maniacs in their efforts to depreciate silver. Theorizing and abstract dogmatism will not satisfy the popular wants and necessities, as the German Imperial Government has discovered. It was some time ago officially announced that the sales of silver at Berlin had been grossly exaggerated, and that the succeeding sales would be limited. And now comes the explanation that the supply of silver coin for current use has been found wholly inadequate, and that at the approaching session of the German Parliament application will be made for authority to make a very large increase of it; for it seems that the German people have always been accustomed to the use of silver coin, and still prefer it.

TILDEN'S TRICKS.

The Tracks of the Great Reformer in Armstrong and Clarion Counties.

How He Watered the Stock of the Brady's Bend Iron Company.

Ex-Superintendent Dudley Discloses Samuel's Schemes.

The Full History of a Giant Swindle,

By a Man Who Knows Whereof He Speaks.

(From the Pittsburgh Evening Telegraph, October 27.)

Two very largely attended Republican meetings were held at Brady's Bend yesterday afternoon and evening. The most important features of both occasions were the speeches of Mr. H. A. S. D. Dudley, who for sixteen years was the Superintendent of the extensive Brady's Bend Iron Company, and who gave an exhaustive account of Tilden's efforts at watering the stock of that corporation. Mr. Dudley now lives in Boston, and had not visited Brady's Bend for several years, but the people of that vicinity, learning that he was coming to Pittsburgh on business, insisted on his stopping there and give the true history of Samuel's connection with the iron company. It is needless to allude to the extent of this corporation. It was well known throughout Western Pennsylvania, up to the time of its suspension—now about two years ago—as one of the largest iron manufacturing companies in the State. When it is stated that it employed about fifteen hundred men, its importance to that section will be appreciated.

AN APPROPRIATE PLACE FOR THE MEETINGS.

Very appropriately the meetings yesterday afternoon and evening were held in the old warehouse which was connected with the iron works and which is surrounded by the decaying ruins of what was once all animation and busy hum. Mr. Dudley's long connection with the company, his thorough familiarity with its history and his personal interview with Tilden, gave great weight to what he said.

MR. DUDLEY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Dudley met with a hearty reception at the hands of his old friends. He is a good speaker, and talks directly to the point. He began his remarks by saying that he proposed to speak not from hearsay nor reports, but from facts within his own knowledge. He then gave a calm but clear history of the Brady's Bend Iron Company, and showed Tilden's connection therewith. The works were first opened in 1845, or about that, time by a party of Boston capitalists. Although the concern was a strictly private one, interest in it was designated by certificates of stock. Mr. Dudley became the Superintendent of the works in 1850. At that time the partners were Mathias P. Sawyer, Samuel May, J. W. Hall, A. H. Bowman, Robert Farley and G. Farley, of Boston, and David Seiden, of New York, the capital stock being $375,000. These men ran the works for eight years, at a fair profit. Mr. Sawyer, who owned 225 of the 375 shares, died in April, 1857. His interest, as a portion of his estate, was bequeathed in his will to the Massachusetts General Hospital, the trustees of which were made his residuary legatees. This caused a sale of the property, and a

DISSOLUTION OF THE CO-PARTNERSHIP

The next year, 1858, in February, the works were shut down, and remained suspended until 1862. In the meantime Mr. William B. Ogden, of Chicago, had purchased the entire interest for $250,000. This was in 1860, and in 1861, the company was incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania. The charter was granted to the following: H. A. S. D. Dudley, John H. Haines, W. D. Slack and Joseph Winslow, of Brady's Bend; George Seiden, of Pittsburgh; Mark Skinner, of Clarion; R. Payson and Edwin H. Sheiding, of Chicago, and *Samuel J. Tilden*, of New York. "He has been associated," said Mr. Dudley, "that Samuel J. Tilden was never an incorporator of this company, because the records of Armstrong county do not contain his name. Of course, they are there. But if you search the records at Harrisburg it will be found."

The company was organized September 25, 1862, with Joseph Winslow, President; W. D. Slack, Secretary, and George M. Wheeler, Treasurer, all of the incorporators composing the Board of Directors. The capital stock was $500,000, with power to increase the same, as the directors should deem advisable with the increasing interests of the concern, the maximum being $2,000,000. The

STOCK WAS DIVIDED

as follows: The Brady's Bend corporation controlled $10,000; Mr. Ogden had $200,000; Tilden, $50,000, and the balance was controlled in New York. Mr. Ogden took the speaker, when they first talked about making the works a stock concern, that it would be a splendid move if they could only get Tilden interested in the company in some way. Mr. Dudley went on to say that Tilden did take an active interest in the concern and took much pains in the management of the corporation. He could not shield himself by any such dodge as claiming that he was merely acting as an attorney for the company, as he was not there. He acted as a stockholder and a director.

The next year, 1863, a dividend of ten per cent., was declared in the fall of 1863. In the next spring another dividend was declared of thirty per cent. cash and forty per cent. in stock. A new issue of certificates was made to pay the stock dividend, and the capital stock of the company was thus increased to $700,000.

A BIG DOSE OF WATER.

This increase the concern was able to stand, because its property was rapidly increasing in value, and it was then doing a very brisk and prosperous business; but when these dividends had been paid the subject of watering the stock to $2,000,000 was broached. The Brady's Bend stockholders protested against this, but the New York men, headed by Samuel J. Tilden, had things their own way, and the minority could only submit as gracefully as possible. The real estate was accordingly marked up to $1,900,000, and the machinery valued at $100,000, making in all $2,000,000. When the watering process was completed, which was in 1862, Mr. Dudley, who saw that he was dealing with a set of men entirely devoid of principle, tendered his resignation as Superintendent. Before the resignation had been acted upon by the Board of Directors, Mr. Dudley was called upon by Tilden and Ogden, and the latter, instructed by Tilden, offered Dudley $25,000 of stock if he would withdraw his resignation for a year. Mr. Dudley declined to entertain this proposition, but rewrote his resignation, and would put it in such way that it was not misunderstood, but was accepted by the board. From that day until it collapsed the concern never paid a dividend.

THE FINALE.

The operation which closed up the affairs of the concern—which succeeded in killing it outright, can be described in a very few words. First mortgage bonds to the amount of half a million dollars were issued, and these were mostly taken up by the stockholders. Under this heavy load the corporation soon began to stagger, and a second issue of the same amount was voted, thus increasing the indebtedness of the works to one million dollars. These second mortgage bonds were not very extensively sold, but were used chiefly as securities in banks. About this time Tilden and Ogden began to work off their stock, in a quiet sort of way, but very shrewdly held onto the mortgage bonds, on which they were drawing interest, so that when the crash came they, as holders of these bonds, put in their claims as creditors!

THE FOUNDATION OF THE RUINS LAID BY TILDEN.

Mr. Dudley said in conclusion that Samuel J. Tilden and his coadjutors laid the foundation for the very monument which time has built upon this place. Mr. Dudley pronounced Tilden a purely selfish man—one of the most selfish men he had ever known.

The speaker alluded to the charge that had been made by John Gilpin, of Kittanning, that George M. Wheeler, the Treasurer of the company, who made a not very enviable reputation in connection with that affair, is a brother of Hon. William A. Wheeler, the Republican candidate for Vice President. This Mr. Dudley said he knew to be false. The two men are not the most remotely related.

The people in that section were deeply impressed by what Mr. Dudley had to say concerning Tilden's part in this transaction and it is not unnatural that they should experience a feeling of deep seated contempt for a man who, by his oily schemes, has literally laid desolate a once prosperous community, which one month become richer and the poor poorer. They will so express that contempt on the 7th of November at the ballot-box.

A GOOD HIT.

In the old warehouse where the meetings were held yesterday afternoon and evening, there is posted up in a conspicuous place a large placard on which is inscribed the following:

The Brady's Bend
Iron Company,
As Reformed by
Samuel J. Tilden.

The hand which points to the fast decaying ruins of the once prosperous works is the only explanation or comment needed to give keenness to this excellent bit of sarcasm.

REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

AT LARGE—
BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
JOHN W. CHALFANT.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	JOHN WELSH,	15.	MILES L. TRACY,
2.	HENRY DISSTON,	16.	S. W. STARKWEATHER
3.	C. J. HOFFMAN,	17.	DANIEL J. MORRELL,
4.	CHAS. T. JONES,	18.	JEREMIAH LYONS,
5.	EDWIN H. FITLER,	19.	WILLIAM HAY,
6.	JOS. W. BALLARD,	20.	WILLIAM CAMERON,
7.	BENJAMIN SMITH,	21.	J. B. DONLEY,
8.	JACOB KRABB,	22.	DANIEL O'NEILL,
9.	JOHN B. WARREN,	23.	WILLIAM KERR,
10.	JOSEPH THOMAS,	24.	ANDREW B. BERGER,
11.	ARIO PARDEE,	25.	SAMUEL M. JACKSON,
12.	LEWIS PUGH,	26.	JAMES WESTERMAN,
13.	E. S. SILLIMAN,	27.	W. W. WILBUR.
14.	WILLIAM CALDER,		

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMEYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following
FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all compensation being paid by the publisher.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite correspondence from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Headquarters, Philadelphia
10 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John A. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Hafley.

For 25 Cents
WE WILL PAY THE POSTAGE
AND SEND THE
Campaign Weekly
Commercial,
A 36 Column Paper,
From this Date to November 11, Inclusive.
ADDRESS
THE COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Let each subscriber to "The Commercial" cut this out and hand it to his Republican neighbor

Centennial Reduction in Advertising.
$3,250.40
Worth of NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING given for
$700.
And A THREE MONTHS' NOTE TAKEN in payment from Advertisers of responsibility.
A Printed List,
Giving Name, Character, Actual Daily and Weekly Circulation, and Scientific Rates of Advertising, sent free to any address. Apply to
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,
41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

E. & M. BOLLMANN'S
IMPERIAL FRENCH
Wine Vinegar,
The Original and Only Genuine.
Superior to all others for Table Use, Preserving Pickles, Fish, Oysters, etc.
☞ Ask your Grocer for it. Take no other. Beware of imitations.
IMPORTED BY
SOINE & CARL,
21 S. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
AGENT IN PITTSBURGH.
T. K. WILLSON, Merchandise Broker,
271 LIBERTY STREET. Orders solicited from the Wholesale Trade in bond or duty paid.
TTHS

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 35 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. Send for Circular

DRY GOODS.
1876.
SPECIAL IND
New Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
Opened, this day, over
100 Pieces Cashmeres
In rich shades of Blacks and most beautiful new line of shades and colorings, specially adapted to street wear, and as usual with our prices in this line will be found a little less in price and better value than any heretofore offered.
Our usual lowest prices for
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
Stock of which will be found more than usually attractive, and unexceptionable good value.
Assorted Brown Silks at $1 00 and 81 12½.
Latest Novelties
in Dress Goods,
Suitable for the season, in all grades, offered at the very lowest prices.
Stock very complete, full and attractive.
We are selling at 50c per yard and upwards.
Extra Heavy Good
Black Waterproof,
And all the colors, Green, Blue, Brown and Plaid at the lowest prices.
Flannels, &c.
At 12½c, extra bargain in Gray Twilled Flannel.
At 16c, extra heavy Blue Twilled Flannels, worth 20c.
At 8, 10 and 12½c, good heavy Barred Flannels.
At 18½c, extra heavy Barred Wool Flannels.
At 12½c, best styles Tycoon Repps.
At 15 and 18½c, fine Tycoon Repps for Wrappers.
Special bargains in Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Ladies' Cloth, Plain and Barred, Woolens, &c.
NOTE—We have just opened to-day a ware, all on exhibition in basement, wa

PHILADELPHIA.
THE GREAT
International Exhibition,
Visitors
are cordially invited to call on the famous House of
STEPHEN F.
WHITMAN & SON,
S. W. Cor. Twelfth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
and select some of their INIMITABLY FINE PREPARATIONS IN
CHOCOLATE,
BON-BONS
AND CONFECTIONS,
FOR FAMILIES OR FRIENDS
Branch Manufactory—MACHINERY HALL, Exhibition Grounds.
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SILVERWARE.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON.
MWS
JOHN WISEMAN.....GEO. L. McGILL.
WISEMAN & McGILL,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MOLASSES, SYRUPS and HONEY,
NO. 111 SOUTH WATER STREET,
(BELOW CHESTNUT,)
PHILADELPHIA.
NOTICE.
Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING OR BUSINESS CARDS, FINE STATIONERY, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of
MASON & CO.,
at Exposition Grounds, and
1202 CHESTNUT STREET.
STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.
WILLIAM HEATON,
(Late John Thornley's.)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,
India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods.
503 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CENTENNIAL HOTELS.
ELM AVENUE HOTEL,
FIFTY-FIRST AND ELM AVENUE, opposite the west end of Machinery Hall, Centennial Buildings.
FIVE HUNDRED ROOMS.
A Single Room and Bed for $1 per day.
A. ROELOFS, Proprietor.
Centennial Visitors Can Obtain First-class Hotel Accommodations by Correspondence.
THE UNION HOTEL,
1314 Ar

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 27, 1876.

The week and month draw to a close without any apparent change in the banking situation from the moderately active and satisfactory state of affairs which have prevailed since the first of the month. The banks generally have a good proportion of their funds employed in legitimate and tolerably remunerative channels, and first class borrowers find no difficulty in obtaining all the funds they need; and can furnish approved paper for. Rates still rule steady, the quoted rates at the banks being 6@10 per cent., with the majority of the business at the lower figures and occasional instances of exceptionally desirable paper or notes with collateral security being taken at 7 per cent. Eastern exchange continues easy at par in settlements between bankers. In local stocks and securities there is no news of a remarkable character. We notice recent sales in Philadelphia of Allegheny Valley Railroad income 7's at 46¼; Pennsylvania Railroad consolidated mortgage 6's, registered, at 100¾.

—The differences of usage and legislation with reference to bills of exchange throughout the various commercial nations of the world has long been a source of confusion and embarrassment. The recent Congress of Political Economy, at Berlin, had for one of its principal objects that of harmonizing the different laws ruling the subject of bills of exchange. The unanimous conclusion was to recommend the leading commercial nations to adopt the German law of bills of exchange. The principal points of this law are that the capacity of a party to contract under a bill of exchange be governed by the capacity of the party in his own country; that an acceptance be in writing on the bill, and that it shall not be necessary to state the value; that usages and days of grace be abolished; that a bill shall be negotiable in any event unless specially restricted; that it shall not be permissible to issue bills of exchange to bearer (but this rule shall not apply to promissory notes); that blank indorsement, disallowed by the French law, shall be allowed; that as regards overdue bills every protest be then made all parties prior continue liable, but where none has been made, only subsequent parties are to be held liable; that acceptances should be for a less sum than the amount on the bill; that the right of recourse against one or more of the parties should be allowed, as well as the bringing of action against one or all of the parties to a bill; that protest, or noting for protest, should be required to preserve rights of recourse; that want of notice of dishonor shall not entail upon the holder loss of right of recourse, but a claim for damages, if injury arise, should be allowed. The annulling clause on counterparts is disallowed. And, finally, the *viz major* should only be allowed for a short period, to be hereafter fixed. .

—Concerning the appointment of a receiver for the Continental Life Insurance Company of New York, and its effect on the stock market, the *Bulletin* of yesterday says: "At the Stock Exchange the speculation in shares started off strong, but soon began to weaken, on vague rumors that prominent life insurance companies were in trouble. These, when fully turned out to have originated in the fact that a receiver had, in the interest of the policy holders, been applied for for the Continental Life; later in the day it was known that the receiver had been appointed. This company for a long time has not enjoyed first class credit, and its troubles are not new. There is no reason why other companies which have been better managed should be effected."

—The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company make the following exhibit of business for the month of September, 1876:

Gross earnings	$119,721 76
Gross expenses	58,106 03
Net earnings	$61,555 15
Net earnings, September, 1875	148,149 87
Increase	$ 13,405 28

—The foreign advices report a decrease in the specie of the Bank of England for the week of £163,000. The proportion of bank reserve to liabilities is now 55½ per cent., against 54¾ last week. The directors of the bank at their weekly court allowed the official rate of discount—2 per cent.—to remain unchanged. The London market for foreign and American securities was strong and higher. Silver was quoted at 53¾d. The specie in the Bank of France increased 16,563,000 francs, and in the Imperial Bank of Germany 2,763,000 marks during the past week. Rentes at Paris closed at 104 55, and at Frankfort our new 5's advanced to 102.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 27, 1876.	10:30 A M	11:30 A M	12:30 P M	1:30 P M	2:30 P M	3:00 P M
Gold	109⅜	109¼	109¼	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881, coupon	118					
5-20's, 1865, coupon	118					
5-20's, 1865, new	118½					
5-20's, 1867, registered	115½	115½				115½
5-20's, 1867, coupon	117½	117½				117½
5-20's, 1868, registered	116½	116½				116½
5-20's, 1868, coupon	118	118				118
10-40's, registered	112½	113				113
10-40's, coupon	113½	113½				113½
Currency 6's	122½	122½				122½
New 5's, registered	103	103				103
New 5's, coupon	103½	103½				103½
Central Pacific 1st	74½	74½	74	74	74	74
Quicksilver	12	12				
Pacific Mail	24½	24½				24½
Panama	127					127
Adams Express	95					
Wells-Fargo Express	85					85
American Express	50					50
United States Express	69¾					69¾
New York Central	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
Erie	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
Michigan Central	90¾	91¼		90¾	91	90¾
Illinois Central	97½	97½		97½	97½	97½
Illinois Central, leased	85¾					85¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	91					91
Chicago & Northwest	39	39¼		38¾		38¾
Do. preferred	74					74
Rock Island	103			103½		103½
St. Louis common	12¾	12¾		12¾		12¾
Do. preferred	37			37		37
Wabash, common	6¾			6¾		6¾
Fort Wayne	101¾					101¾
Ohio & Mississippi	19½			19½		19½
Union Pacific	61¾					61¾
Harlem	127¾					127¾
N. J. Central	90¾	90¾		90¾		90¾
Hannibal & St. Jos.	15			15		15
Ft. Wayne	133¾			133¾		133¾
C., C. & I. C.	75					75
Del., Lack. & Wes.	74¾	74¾		74¾	74¾	74¾
S. Carolinas, April	22¾			22¾		22¾
S. Carolinas, July	22¾			22¾		22¾
Missouri 6's	107¾			107¾		107¾

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	...	...	48¾
Reading	...	...	20¾
Pgh., Titusv. & Buffalo	...	9¾	...
Lehigh Valley	49¾	50	...
Allegheny Valley	103	...	...
Central Transportation	20¾	40	...
P., C. & St. L. mort 8's	80	82	...

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 109¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 27.—Money closed easy at 2½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. Customs receipts $353,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $202,000. Clearings $14,000,000. Sterling exchange weak at 482@484.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 109¾, fell off to 109¾, but late in the day became firm and advanced to 109¾, at which it closed. Carrying rates 1 per cent. Loans also made flat and at ½ @ 2 per cent. for borrowing.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. There was a firm feeling in railroad bonds this afternoon and a well distributed business was reported. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible sold up to 82 and closed at 82½ bid; Chesapeake and Ohio firsts advanced to 75; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy brought 116¾, Michigan Southern seconds 105 and Union Pacific land grants 100¾@100¾. State bonds quiet. The stock market opened with a firmer tone than it closed yesterday for New York Central and Michigan Central, and 1 per cent. lower for Delaware and Hudson Canal, ½ for New Jersey Central and ¼ for Pacific Mail and Erie. Otherwise there were no changes from the opening. Until about noon the market was irregular. Western Union Telegraph advanced 1¼ per cent., Lake Shore ¾ and New York Central ¼. Michigan Central first advanced ¼ and afterwards declined ⅜ but by noon had advanced ¾ from the opening. Delaware and Hudson Canal during the same time declined 1¾ per cent., Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and New Jersey Central 1¼, and Central Pacific Western Union Telegraph and Northwestern ¼ per cent. The strongest stocks to-day were Western Union Telegraph, Lake Shore and Michigan Central. The coal stocks, St. Paul and Northwestern, were rather heavy throughout. A conference was held to-day at the Grand Central Depot between William H. Vanderbilt, of the New York Central Railroad, Mr. Bliss, of the Boston and Albany, Mr. Hickson, of the Grand Trunk, and Mr. Newhall, of the Lake Shore. The meeting was secret and at its conclusion Mr. Vanderbilt stated that no mention was made in regard to an increase in east or west bound freight rates or passenger rates. The Erie, Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Companies were not represented. Transactions 167,000 shares, of which 60,000 were New York Central, 4,000 Northwestern, 17,000 St. Paul, 31,000 Lake Shore, 4,500 Michigan Central, 38,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and 6,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

West Union Tel.	74	Rock Island	102¾
Quicksilver	12¾	St. Paul	24½
Do. preferred	37	Do. preferred	56¼
Pacific Mail	24¾	Toledo & Wabash	8
New York Central	104⅞	Do. preferred	20
Erie	10½	Wabash preferred	37
Erie preferred	20¾	Fort Wayne	102
Wells Fargo Express	85	Terre Haute	5¼
American Express	50	Do. preferred	16
United States Ex.	69¾	Ohio & Miss.	19¾
Mariposa	5	Chicago & Alton	101
Do. preferred	6	Do. preferred	108
Erie	10¾	Delaware & Lack.	74¾
Do. preferred	21	Atlantic & P. Tel.	10
Harlem	127¾	Missouri Pacific	32
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & P. pref.	32
Michigan Central	91¼	Indiana Central	2¾
Panama	127	Burl'g'n & Quincy	115¾
Lake Shore	61¼	Hannibal & St. Jos	15¾
Illinois Central	89¾	Union Pac. stock	61¾
Cleve. and Pitts.	91¾	Central Pac. bonds	109½
Northwestern	88¼	Union Pac. bonds	106¾
Do. preferred	64¾	Do. land grants	100¾
C., C. C. & I.	75	Do. S. F. bonds	91¾
New Jersey Cent.	35¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	118	New 5's	114¾
5-20's, 1865	118¾	New 4½'s	111¾
5-20's, 1865, new	118½	10-40's, registered	114
5-20's, 1867	118¾	10-40's, coupons	115¼
5-20's, 1868	116¾	Currency 6's	124

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	40¾	Virginia, old	28
Tennessee, new	34¼	Missouri 6's	107
Virginia, new	28		

LONDON, October 27, 5 P. M.—Consols 99⅞ for 1 16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 99⅞; 1867, 103¾; 10-40's, 108; new 5's, 106¼. Railroad securities—New York Central, 96; Erie, 10¾; do. preferred, 18.

PARIS, October 27.—Rentes 104 francs 95 centimes.

FRANKFORT, October 27.—United States bonds—New 5's 102¼.

NEW ORLEANS, October 27.—Gold 110¾ @110¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 529.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, October 27, 1876.

The business in wholesale commercial circles was moderate to-day, the volume of trade not being over a fair average. Prices were steady outside of grain and provisions. In these lines we note a weak feeling in oats under heavy receipts, and a demoralized market for potatoes under an over-supply of unmerchantable stock. Sugars continue to show considerable firmness, but nothing in the quotations of importance in quotations is to be noted.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,870	Apples, bbls	320
Corn, bus	2,500	Cheese, lbs	250
Wheat, bus	1,140	Butter, pkgs	92
Barley, bus	8,500	Onions, bbls	25
Rye, bus	800	Potatoes, bus	1,050
Oats, bus	2,800	Hay, bales	140

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grains, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There is a liberal supply and the market is moderately active. Wheat continues firm with a moderate demand. We quote choice red winter at $1 22@1 25; amber do at $1 20@1 28; white $1 25@1 32. Corn is steady with a rather firm feeling on old. We quote bulked at 52@53c on track; 54@55c for high-mixed; 55@56c for low-mixed. Rye is quiet at 76@77c for prime yellow; 75@76c for mixed; new can be had at 70@72c. Barley is quiet and rather dull. We quote prices of loose from country wagons at 12 00@13 00 per ton. Baled ranges from at $12 00@14 00 p ton.

MILL FEED—The feeling is steady and unchanged. We quote bran at $11 50@12 00 p ton; seconds and shipstuffs $15 00@17 00; middlings $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Business remains dull under liberal supplies and an easy demand. Values show no sign of alteration or improvement, being stagnant at former figures. We quote at $1 00@1 50 per barrel.

BRANS—Dealers report a fair trade with a rather light supply at rather firmer prices, viz, prime white navy $1 10@1 20 p bushel.

BROOM CORN—The supply is liberal and prices continue rather easy. We quote choice hurl at 6@7c, as to quality; brush that will work up 5@5½c; medium green 4@4½c; inferior not wanted at any price; crooked hurl in demand at about 3@4 cent. off from the prices given, according to quality.

BUTTER—The receipts of butter continue liberal and the stock is ample of all grades, that of common to medium qualities being somewhat excessive. Prices are easy and unchanged as previously quoted. We quote in prime to choice solid, packed 18@20c; do roll 20@22c; choice dairy rolls 23@25c ₱ ₧.

BUTTERINE—The demand is quite freely with a moderate demand. We quote at $8 50 @4 00 per cwt. for prime quality.

CHEESE—Receipts continue large, and the demand active with prices firm. We quote prime September Ohio factory at 13¾@15¾c; round lots jobbing at 16@17c. New York Goshen rolls at 18c in round lots; 14½@15c in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Are in fair supply with a moderate demand. Prices range at $10 00@11 00 p barrel; $3 25@3 50 p bushel.

CIDER—Continues in liberal supply and prices generally unchanged. We quote at $3 00@4 00 p barrel.

DRIED FRUITS—The supply is large and prices are easy. We quote apples at 3½@4c; sliced peaches 6@7c.

EGGS—The supply of strictly fresh is not very heavy, while pickled are abundant and easy. We quote strictly fresh at 20@22c per dozen; packed 22@24c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in bonanza order; poor qualities dull.

HONEY—We can report a fair trade demand for new California at 22@25c ₱ ₧; domestic 20c ₱ ₧.

NUTS—Chestnuts are in fair supply and a little irregular at $2 25@3 50 p bushel. Walnuts 50c per bushel. Hickorynuts $1 50 per bushel.

POULTRY—Is very dull. We quote live chickens in lots at 6c ₱ ₧; dressed 8c ₱ ₧. Live turkeys rule at 7@c ₱ ₧; dressed 9@10c ₱ ₧. Live ducks 5@6c ₱ ₧.

POTATOES—The market for po atoes on track is demoralized by a heavy supply of low-grades and a large share which is wholly unmerchantable which affects rates so that it is hard to sell prime potatoes in bulk at any fair prices. Two cars were sold this morning at $1 50 for the lot or about 25c per bushel, and 2 cars at 45c per bushel on track. We quote to show the demoralized state of the market. For strictly prime stock in bulk on track 50@55c; 60c per bushel as to quality 20@25c for fancy; prime peachblows from store. Jersey Sweets $3 00@3 25 per bbl. Bermudas $5 25 @6 50 per barrel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18 @18c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city makes.

ONIONS—The demand has fallen off. We quote at $2 00@2 25 per bbl.

Provisions.

There is a satisfactory demand for the leading staples of hog products, with prices steady and unchanged. Receipts continue moderate.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 6½ ₱ pound; short rib sides 10½c; clear sides 11c.

CURED MEATS—The prices were unchanged at 15c ₱ ₧ for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar-cured at 14c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½@10c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 13c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—Demand fair and market firm. We quote refiner's part in tierces 11½c ₱ lb; in half barrels 12c ₱ ₧; in buckets 12¼c ₱ ₧; in 3 ₧ cans 14c ₱ ₧; in 5-lb cans 14c ₱ ₧; in 3-lb pails 14¼c ₱ ₧; in 5-lb pails 14c ₱ ₧; in 6-lb pails 12¾c ₱ ₧. Leaf lard rules at 11¾@12c ₱ ₧.

LARD OIL—The market is unchanged. We quote extra at 85c per gallon; No. 1 at 75c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 62c; strictly winter-strained oil is worth 5c advance on these figures; miners' oil, white, 30c; yellow 25c ₱ gallon.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $18 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, at 9@9¼c ₱ ₧; country do 7½@8c ₱ ₧; rough 5¼@6c ₱ ₧.

Groceries.

Trade was a little sluggish to-day, but the volume of business for the week so far has been a fair average. Sugar continues firm and we advance our quotations slightly on standard refined grades. Coffees are steady with the statistical position still favoring higher rates. Prices-current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Sugars.	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A	11⅝@11¾c
Choice Rio	23 c	Standard B	10½@10¾c
Prime Rio	22 c	Do. extra C	10¼@10½c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C	9¾@10c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	Yellow	9¼@9¾c
Java	30 c	Crushed	12½c
Roasted Coffees.		Powdered	12 c
Rio, in papers	27 c	Granulated	12 c
Java, in papers	31 c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Java, in bulk	30½c	Strv ch. N. O.	45c
Teas.		Prime	62@65c
Young Hyson	25@60	Good	55@60c
Gunpowder	35@60	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30@60	Ex. white drips	61@65c
Japan	25@60	Sugar drips	55c
Oolong	25@50	Sugar drips	42@45c
Fancy do	1 00		
Souchong	28@60		₱ bush.
Rice.		Irish sorts	$ 90c. @1 20
Choice Carolina	6¾@7c	S. S. Star	5 box... 5 75
Fahnestock	6¾@7c	Babbitt's best	100 x 6 75
Rangoon	7 c	Extra olive do	3 90
Louisiana	6 c	Do. X. Y.	3 90
Starch.	₱ lb	German mottled do	7¾c
Pearl	5¼@6 c	California	₱ box...$4 20
Chicago	5¼@5½c		
Corn	7½@10c	Bi-carb, in kegs	4½@5½c
Spices (whole).		Bi-carb in 8 lb papers	5½c
Cloves	45 c	Bi-carb in 5 papers	6½c
Alspice	17 c	*Candles.*	
Pepper	30 c	Star, full wt	16 c
Nutmegs	@1 15	Stearine	11@13 c
Cassia	18 c	Paraffine	15@16 c

FISH—We have no change to record in regard to this article. The demand was fair and sales regular. The quotations were:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess		Round herring	$5 50
mackerel	$25 00	Lake trout, half bbls	3 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Pick, half bbls	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Herring, do	2 25
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	Lge Georges cod,	
No. 2 medium	11 50	pollock, etc	6
Large No. 3	11 00	Medium Georges	5¾
No. 3 medium	8 00	Halibut, ₱ lb	12½
Whitefish, half bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ₱ box	35
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box $2 50; Loudon layers, new, $3 50; Valentias, new, 11½c ₱ lb. Sultanas 17c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants 7½c. Citron 30c. Prunes 6½c. Almonds—Langnedoc 22c; do shelled 38c; do Provence 37c; do Jordan 36c, do ivies 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 18c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@12c. Tamora 16c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $6 50. Oranges—Florida $5 50 ₱ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 00 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair and unchanged quotations. We quote green peas, 2 ₧ cans per doz, $2 00; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $2 00; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₧ cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $1 90; pickles, bbls, $8 50; half-bbls, $5 00.

Petroleum.

October 27.—There was considerable fluctuation in the crude market to-day, a downward tendency prevailing in the main, and prices closing at the lowest point of the day. Refined continues lifeless and nominal.

CRUDE—The market has again to-day been subject to considerable fluctuations. Opening with apparent strength at $7 05, it advanced to $8 06¾, then collapsed suddenly and sold down to $8 00. Again advancing to $8 06¾, it was held there for some time, then again fell off under pressure of sales to $7 98¾, which may be quoted as the present price. Shipment was neglected and nominal, with the price the same as certificates. Union sold at 20c below United and Conduit. Well rates were the same as certificates.

REFINED—Business in round lots continues lifeless and nominal, the dead lock between the refiners and the export trade being still in force. The asking price of the combination refiners is held firmly at 25c, but there are no sales at that figure, and it can only be quoted as the nominal rate. We quote round lots of five hundred and thousand barrels nominally at 21¼@22c; car lots to the home trade at 23½@24c; broken lots to the home trade and to Philadelphia and Baltimore deliveries are quoted at 25@26c.

OIL BARRELS—Are quiet and easy at $1 20 for cities; $1 05 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, October 27.—Crude—Exporters are indifferent and there is wholly a nominal market. Refiners are not pressing business. Crude is quoted here at 12c in bulk and 13c in barrels; refined 23c in barrels and 20c in cases; city naphtha 16c in shipping order. Refined in barrels at Philadelphia is quoted at 25c; refined at Baltimore is nominally 25c.

OIL CITY, October 27.—Market and prices quiet but firm; $3 09¾ bid for United; immediate shipment $3 05@3 10.

ROUSEVILLE, October 27.—Market quiet and dull at about $2 00.

TITUSVILLE, October 27.—Market held at $2 10.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.—Market quiet; standard white 26c asked; crude 11c; cases 30c; no sales reported and no futures offering.

PARKERS, October 27.—United $3 04½ bid; $3 05 asked; shipment $3 00 and quiet.

[By Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.—Petroleum nominal; crude in barrels 12@13c; refined 25@26c.

LIVERPOOL, October 27.—Refined petroleum 1834d; spirits do 10½d.

ANTWERP, October 27.—Refined petroleum 48¾ francs.

CLEVELAND, October 27.—Petroleum firm; standard white, 110 degrees test, 25c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts by A. V. R. R.	300
Refined shipments A. V. R. R.	1,014

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 28, 1876.

The pig metal market has been rather dull the past week and the sales do not aggregate as much as last week, but the tone quoted would indicate a slight improvement, but it is not expected that there will be much business done until after the election.

The mills are all running about as they have been for some months past, and if they continue in operation it is fair to expect that the sales from week to week will continue about the same as they have been since the mills started up. We are reported the following sales:

B. TUMBOTS COAL AND COKE SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

300 tons grey forge	$21 00—Cash
180 tons grey forge	22 00—4 mo
100 tons grey forge	22 50—5 mo
100 tons grey forge	21 50—No
100 tons grey forge	24 00—5 mo
20 tons No. 2 foundry	25 00—4 mo
20 tons No. 1 foundry	25 00—4 mo

EASTERN COKE.

100 tons grey forge	$21 00—4 mo

WESTERN COKE.

55 tons foundry	22 00@24 00—4 mo

CHARCOAL.

10 tons Nos. 1, 2 and 5 H. R.	$23 00@27 00—4 mo

Heavy Hardware

The following is Lewis, Oliver & Philip wholesale price-list of heavy wagon and carriage hardware.

Heavy Hardware.

	Per ₱ lb
Flat rail (1¼ by ¼), punched and countersunk	3½
Iron wedges	3½
Horse shoe bar iron	3½
Iron crow bars	4½
Beetle rings	4½
Wrought iron plates, punched	4½
Cast iron washers	3½

Buck rest tire or irons, $3 50 per doz.

Standard caps, for plows

Iron harrow teeth, in lots of 3 tons or more packed in 200 ₱ bundles, 2¾ round ⅝ inch diameter, 2¾c per ₱, net; ⅝ inch diameter, 3c per ₱, net. Finished harrow teeth, packed in boxes, 5c per ₱ extra.

Screw hitching rings, light, with ¼ ring, No. 1 ₱ 100 lbs, net; do heavy, with 5-16 ring No. 2, $1 50 per 100, net.

Fence pickets, ¾ round, bent to shape, 2¾c ₱ foot of fence, less 3 ₱ ₧ of barrel.

Screw hook-and-eye hinges, ¾ to 1 inch diameter, 5c per ₱, net; 1¼ to 1½ inch, 4c ₱ ₧, net; 1¾ inch do 10¾c per ₱, net.

Screw and strap hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 20 inches long, 5½c per ₱, net; 6, 8, 10 and 12 inches long, 5½c per ₱, net.

Strap and T hinges, delivered where freight does not exceed 30c per 100 ₱s, 10 and 5 per cent. off, net.

Screw hitching rings, light, with ¼ ring, No. 1 ₱ 100 lbs, net; do heavy, with 5-16 ring, No. 2, $1 50 per 100, net.

Bolts, Nuts and Washers.

	Discount off standard list
Carriage and tire bolts	75 ₱ cent
Stove bolts	50 and 10 ₱ cent
Elevator bolts	25 ₱ cent
Machine and square head bolts, new list	50 and 10 ₱ cent
Coach and lag screws, new list	50 and 10 ₱ ₧ net
Patent hot-pressed square and hexagon nuts, new list	75 ₱ ₧ net
Washers, all made from new band iron, new list	75 ₱ ₧ net

Nickel plate in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, ¾ inch diameter, 45¾ cent per ₧, net; 9-16 inch do, 50¾ cent per ₧, net; ½ inch do, 65¾ cent per ₧, net.

Bridge and roof bolts, 1 to 2 diam. over 8 ft. long by ½ at screw end, 5c; 1 to 2 diam. under 8 ft. long by ½ at screw end, 5½c; inches long by 9-16 at screw end, 6c; 1¼ inches long by ⅝ at screw end, 6½c; 1¼ inches long by ¾ at screw end, 7c; 1¼ inches long by ⅞ at screw end, 7½c; 1¼ inches long by 1 at screw end, 8c; 1¼ inches long by 1¼ at screw end, 9c; 1¼ inches long by 1½ at screw end, $1 10; 2 inches long by ¾ at screw end, 8c; 2 inches long by ⅞ at screw end, 9c; 2 inches long by 1 at screw end, 10c; 2 inches long by 1¼ at screw end, 12c; additional inch over 14 inches.

Wagon box straps, narrow track, 15c each; do wide track, 17c each.

Single-tree irons, ₱ set of 4 pieces, 30c.

Wrought iron plates, long, 2 inches wide 4½c ₱ set; do, 2 inches wide, 5c ₱ set; do, 3 inches, 6c ₱ set; do, 4 inches, 7c ₱ set.

Wagon bake ratchets, 16c each; do, finished with guard, 40c each.

Wrought hammer straps, heavy pattern, 13c each; do, light pattern, 12c each.

Wrought tailboard hinges, 9c each.

Sling chain hooks, 7c each.

Double and single tree clips, figure 13, 2½c ₱ ₧; single and double tree iron, wrought center clip ¾ inches, welded, with ⅝ bolt, 3½c ₱ ₧; neck yoke and fermies and neck yoke bands, with wrought iron ring, 19c ₱ ₧; neck yoke without ring, 17c ₱ ₧; double and single tree irons, 3½c ₱ set; double and single tree irons neck yoke and fermies and neck yoke attachments, 5c ₱ ₧; single and double tree irons, additional off for quantity orders, same as above.

No. 1 Southern plow single tree, irons all wrought, 58c each, net; No. 2 Western plow single tree, ironed complete, irons all wrought, 50c each, net; No. 3 wagon single tree, ironed complete, irons all wrought, except malleable ferrule, 60c each, net; No. 4 wagon single tree ironed complete, irons all wrought, 60c each net; neck yoke, ironed complete, 60c each, net.

Axle-tree clips, No. 1, 3c each, net; axle tree clips, No. 2, 3½c each, net; axle-tree clips for farm wagons, 4c each, net; bolsters, 4c each, net.

Plow and wagon circles, 3½c per ₱, net.

California tire rivets and burrs, 5-16, 10c per ₱, net; California tire rivets and burrs, ⅜, 11c per ₱, net.

Wagon box staples, 1¼ inches to 2¼ inches, to clinch, 10 75 per 1,000, net; Canada countersunk box iron, to rivet on, $7 25 per 1,000, net.

Neck yoke eyes, 49c each, net; do with ¾ rings, 56 each, net.

Iron harrow teeth, in lots of 3 tons or more packed in 200 ₱ bundles, 2¾ round ⅝ inch diameter, 2¾c per ₱, net; ⅝ inch diameter, 3c per ₱, net. Finished harrow teeth, packed in boxes, 5c per ₱ extra.

Wagon rivets, 4½ large flat head, ⅝ inch diameter, 7 inch and longer 7c per ₱, net; do 3-16 inches diameter, 7 inch and longer, 8c per ₱, net; do ¼ to ⅝ inch diameter, 7 inch and longer, 8c per ₱ extra; do and nails, in 5 ₱ paper boxes, 1c per ₱ extra; do and nails, in 25 ₱ wood box, 50c per ₱ extra.

Wagon and hinge nails pointed by hand, ¾ 3 and longer, 16c per ₱; ¾ and shorter, 17c per ₱; and 2¼, 15c per ₱; 1¾ and shorter, 17c per ₱; 1½ and longer, 16c per ₱; 2¼ and ⅝, 14c per ₱; 2 and 2¼, 16c per ₱; 1¾ and shorter, 18c per ₱.

Wagon rivets and nails, in less lots than 1 keg each size, 5c per ₱ extra; double-tree plates, 7½c per ₱, net; coupling plates, 4½c per ₱, net; coupling plates, 6½c per ₱, net; sidebar plates, 9c per ₱; tongue cap iron, 1¾, 2 and 2¼ inches wide, same price per ₱ as No. 12 hand iron; wagon chains, ¾ inch, 9c per ₱, net; tongue, 5-16 inches, 9c per ₱, net; wagon chains, tay, lock and tongue, ¾ inch, 9c per ₱, net.

NEW YORK.

American Pig.—Neither in prices nor in any other respect is there any change or consequence to note. Iron in moderate quantities is going to consumers, and this movement is increased at this time by the approach of the close of navigation. Prices are considered by almost every one to have fallen about as low as they can go, while the prospect of any large advance is very slight, as so many furnaces stand ready to go into blast when the price shall have advanced to a paying figure for them. Meanwhile, the idle Virginia furnaces are probably making a slight profit. The demand is now taking up all the iron that is made, and the stock is, at the least, not increasing. We hear of sales amounting to about 3,000 tons various brands, though them 500 tons Glendon barge, on private terms, to go East. We continue our quotations without change: Foundry No. 1, $22 00; foundry No. 2, $20 00; grey forge, $19 00@20 00.

Scotch Pig.—We note the sale of 100 tons Coltness at $26 00, and holders are now quoting $26 50 for this brand. Stocks here are moderate, except what has been long time been held at least, not increasing. We hear of sales amounting to about 3,000 tons various brands, though them 500 tons Glendon barge, on private terms, to go East. We continue our quotations without change: Foundry No. 1, $22 00; foundry No. 2, $20 00; grey forge, $19 00@20 00.

Rails—There is a good deal of negotiation going on, with the prospect of considerable sales to come. Steel rails 560 @562 00, and iron $38 00@ 40 00. 2,000 tons 56 ₱ iron rails sold to-day at a private treasury, said to be less than $40 00. Heard of here, but there were circumstances connected with this sale that prevent it from being a fair criterion of the market.

Old Rails.—We note the sale of 500 tons at $31 00. We quote $30 00@31 00. The quantity of inferior rails on the market is increasing.

Scrap.—The stock is light, and all the cheap lots are now said to be taken. Sales of 200 tons at $26 00 from yard. We quote: $27 00@28 00.—*Iron Age.*

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Scotch Pig.—There is a falling off in the demand, and prices are in consequence weaker. The following are the quotations for makers' irons:

Gartsherrie No. 1	55s 6d
Coltness No. 1	62s 6d
Glengarnock No. 1	60s 6d
Eglinton No. 1	57s 6d

Manufactured iron and rails are unchanged. —*Cable Special to Iron Age, October 25.*

As I have already hinted, it now appears to be a generally understood thing that there is a revival of activity in almost every branch of the Sheffield industries. Persons engaged in one or other of the many ensures carried on in this town and the vicinity assure me that there has been a great improvement during the last two or three weeks, and that those branches which have not as yet received actual orders have had numerous inquiries, which warrant the belief that the orders will come in shortly be forthcoming.

In the iron trade of the Birmingham and Staffordshire districts, matters are nearly at a stand-still, in the expectation that the quarterly meetings may bring about an enhancement of prices. The pig iron makers are, however, doing a somewhat brisk business, especially in the better brands of ordinary pig and in hematites. There is a rather better call for marking sheets, nail rods and sheets and bar irons. Some makers of wire rods are also selling better. All the leading industries are well engaged, excepting the manufactures de luxe.

It is stated that Dowlais has taken an order for steel rails at £7 2s 6d per ton, and that the men there have all received notices terminating their engagements. At Rhymney there is more work in hand, and the new steel making plant is being rapidly pushed forward.

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa., October 28, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Force.	Wind.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.080	55.5	79.5	N	2	Clear.
2 P. M.	30.000	67.5	45.5	N. W.	3	Clear.
9 P. M.	30.097	41	73.5	N. E.	2	Fair.

Mean barometer.....30.059 Highest thermom. 71
Mean thermom..... 51.9 Lowest thermom. 37

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, October 27, 1876, 10:45 P. M.

Cairo, Ill.—Ther. 69; S.; fair.
Cincinnati, O.—Ther. 55; S. E.; cloudy.
Davenport, Ia.—Ther. 59; S.; fair.
Dubuque, Col.—Ther. 49; S.; clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Ther. 54; S. E.; fair.
Keokuk, Ia.—Ther. 58; S. W.; cloudy.
Leavenworth, Kan.—Ther. 68; S.; clear.
Louisville, Ky.—Ther. 55; S. E.; clear.
Memphis, Tenn.—Ther. 66; S.; clear.
Nashville, Tenn.—Ther. 65; S.; clear.
Omaha, Neb.—Ther. 56; W.; clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Ther. 38; E.; foggy.
Portland, Oregon—Ther. 54; W.; cloudy.
Salt Lake City, U. T.—Ther. 52; E.; clear.
San Francisco, Cal.—Ther. 63; S. E.; light rain.
Santa Fe, N. M.—Ther. 44; S. E.; fair.
Shreveport, La.—Ther. 68; S.; clear.
St. Louis, Mo.—Ther. 66; S. W.; fair.
Vicksburg, Miss.—Ther. 64; S. E.; fair.
Yankton, D. T.—Ther. 62; S.; clear.
Fort Gibson—Ther. 70; S.; fair.

Fire in Allegheny.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred at No. 73 River avenue, Allegheny, in a rag warehouse belonging to John S. Jones & Bro. The establishment is a two story frame, and contained goods valued at about $3,000. The building was badly damaged, and the contents entirely destroyed. There is an insurance of $1,000 in the Federal. The building is owned by J. M. Stoner, Esq., and was valued at $500. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Twelve girls were employed assorting rags and all were at dinner except two. The blaze first started in the second story, and the probability is that some rags were ignited by a spark from the stove.

McCleary, the Alleged Bank Robber.

There was to have been a hearing before Mayor Phillips yesterday afternoon in the case of James McCleary, charged with attempting to rob the Second National Bank of Pittsburgh, a few Sunday evenings ago John Coyle, Esq., was present as counsel for the prisoner, and quite an array of witnesses were gathered in the private office, awaiting the case to be called up. The prisoner had a partial hearing last Friday, at which time it was continued until yesterday. Mayor Phillips and the prisoner's counsel were closeted together for a short time, and at the close of their deliberations the Mayor announced that he would hold McCleary in $1,000 bail for court, without any further hearing. This decided the case for the present and the witnesses withdrew The prisoner was committed in default.

Modern Railroading.

The editor of the *United Presbyterian* pays the following just tribute to the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad:

There were never before such feats in railroad traveling as are now being accomplished by the Pennsylvania Railroad in the prompt and successful delivery of passengers at the Centennial Exposition. Last week the excursion train, divided into several sections, numbered sixty nine cars, carrying over 5,400 passengers, of whom nearly 1,000 were school children from this city and neighborhood. In addition to this the regular day express train had six cars completely filled, making in all seventy five passenger cars that left the Union Depot on express time. It is a marvel of railroad enterprise that so many hundreds of trains are carried without serious accident or loss of life, and without any considerable delay. The Block signal system in use enables trains to follow each other in rapid succession without risk. In point of safety and management this road ranks among the first, not only in this country, but in the world.

A Sad Bereavement.

The family of Mr. M. McWhinny, of Edgewood, have met with a sad bereavement in the death of Mary, their youngest daughter, who expired on Thursday forenoon, after a lingering illness, her disease being of a consumptive type. The deceased had just grown into womanhood, and was possessed of those mild, amiable and generous traits which rendered her a desirable friend, an agreeable companion, and affectionate sister and a beloved daughter. Her modest demeanor, her confiding and sympathetic nature, won many friends, and in the whole circle of her acquaintance there was none who did not love and esteem her. Her young friends were especially solicitous for her recovery, and during her illness gave many proofs of their devotion and affection. She was nursed with tender care; but despite the best medical attention, and all that willing hands and loving hearts could bestow, she withered and died as the "fair young flower" perishes in the chilling blasts of autumn. She was one one of the youngest members of the Presbyterian church in Wilkinsburg, and her early demise has filled many hearts with sincere sorrow. The funeral will take place this afternoon, as elsewhere announced.

The Knife.

Yesterday Peter Klein and Frank Geltzheizer, arrested the previous evening by Detectives Long and Demmell, near Dravosburg, charged with having stabbed two sons of Conrad Kitzer, had a hearing before Mayor McCarthy. The offense was committed about nine o'clock Wednesday night, on the road between White Hall and Surgeon's Hall, this county. A party had been in progress at Klein's during the evening, and he and the two prisoners went to a tavern at White Hall to drink. The party evidently took in more liquor than was good for them, for when passing Kitzer's on their return they used bad language toward two of the latter's sons who were engaged working at a cider press. Kitzer and the two boys went out on the road to see who the men were, when, it is alleged, the three men jumped out of their wagon and cut one of the Kitzers three times across the breast and the other one twice in the same part. Klein says that he endeavored to make peace, and in support of his assertion, exhibits one of his hands, which was badly cut, while he was endeavoring to hold one of the party. Klein entered bail in $1,600 for his appearance at a hearing on Monday, November 6th, and Geltzheiser was committed in default. The third offender, George Kushor, is still at large. The wounds of the young Kitzers are severe and painful, but not dangerous.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward.

Shumate vs. McGanty. Error to the Common Pleas of Cambria county. Argument resumed by Linton for plaintiff in error and H. J. Johnston contra.

Overholt & Co. vs. First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant. Errors to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, there being four cases. Argued together by Cowan and McCullough for plaintiff in error and Fulton contra.

Fry and wife vs. Wray; error to the Common Pleas of Indiana county. Argued by Banks for plaintiff in error, and Clark contra.

Potts et al. vs. Wright; error to the District Court of Cambria county. Argued by Banks and Linton for plaintiff in error and McLaughlin contra.

United States District Court—Judge Ketchum.

Joseph Long, indicted for breaking into the post-office in Brookville, Jefferson county, was found guilty.

David Kelly, of Butler county, indicted for fraudulently executing a bond, was acquitted.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

J. W. Franz, bankrupt, Blair county, on motion, the memorandum and certificates of conformity referred back to Register Bresherline for correction.

Octavius Abbey, bankrupt, Erie county; petition for discharge presented and order made for a hearing before Register Woodruff on the 25th of November.

Peter H. Polien, bankrupt, Luzerne county; Register's report distributing the funds derived from the sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

James B. Mosnor, administrator, vs. Josiah W. Guy *et al.*; previously taken up. Verdict for plaintiff for $4,222 66. The case was not pressed as to Mr. Guy.

John S. Sorg vs. Tradesman's Industrial Institute. Action for work done in the basement of the Exposition building. Verdict for plaintiff for $7,006 78, the amount of the claim with interest.

Isaiah Faulder vs. David L. Smith. Verdict for defendant.

Isaiah Faulder *et al.* vs. the same. Verdict for defendant.

Duquesne National Bank vs. Joseph Meyer & Son. Leave granted to withdraw affidavit of defense.

Thomas O'Connell vs. Dumas Luty; action for rent. On trial.

Samuel Parker was appointed Judge of Elections for the Third district, Second ward, Allegheny.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of Wm. Mooney, deceased. Testimony was taken in the matter of the administration account.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Wilhelm Bender was acquitted of a charge of larceny as bailee, preferred by Joseph Ripperth.

John Lewis was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Chas. Ritter. The costs were equally divided.

William Sweeney was convicted of keeping a disorderly house, charged by Annie Doniac.

Edward M'Elvaine was acquitted of a charge of forcible entry and detainer, and the prosecutrix, Fannie L. Yeager, was directed to pay costs.

The case of Thomas Miller, indicted for assault and battery on oath of George Young, was not pressed.

Samuel Wright, Frank Gallager and Charles Kiernan are on trial on a charge of attempting to enter a store with intent to commit a felony. Andrew Cronin is the prosecutor.

IMMENSE OPEN AIR RALLY.

The Hill Districts Turn out En Masse—Grand Republican Meeting—A Regiment of Marching Clubs in Line—Telling Speeches by General Jas. K. Moorhead, Hon. Russell Errett, Colonel Richard Realf and Hon. Miles S. Humphreys.

One of the largest, if not the very largest of the open air meetings held during this campaign, assembled last evening on the large open space at the corner of Kirkpatrick street and Webster avenue. There could not have been less than one thousand people present, and after the organization had been perfected, the addition of the First, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh and Thirteenth ward Hayes and Wheeler marching clubs, the Eleventh ward Invincibles and the Old Grand Central, headed by St. Bridget's Cornet Band, increased this number to a fraction within two thousand people, mainly voters. The early portion of the evening was balmy, but about half past eight o'clock the air became chilly in the extreme, yet, despite the adverse weather, the audience maintained their positions until the very last, and when the band had supplemented Mr. Humphreys' speech with "Hail Columbia," three ringing cheers for Hayes, Wheeler, Errett and the whole ticket liter all make the welkin ring.

Major James Monteith called the meeting to order by nominating the annexed list of officers, who were unanimously chosen:

President—Gen. J. K. Moorhead.

Vice Presidents—Alex. H. Miller, Sam'l Barckley, H. Koskamp, John Wandlass, John Sample, Geo. W. Rankin, Jacob F. Slagle, John Furst, David Worden, John Reed, Jas. J. Carson, Geo. Knox, James Montooth, Hon. W. C. McCarthy, Chrisn. Becker, Oswald Heckman, Wm. Livsey, E. P. Jones, Joseph Crawford, Dr. A. E. McCandless, Amos Stuff, Calvin Hawkins, C. P. Duff, Jacob Roll, Washington Riddoute, John Turfley, Granville Woodson, S. B. Cluley, James McEwen, James McGaffin, W. J. Diehl, Gen. T. A. Rowley, H Shonborn, John Harrison, J. M. Molamphy, Max. K. Moorhead, Robt. A. Reed, John Hatfield, William Shore, Sr., Sam'l Kilgore, Jos. A. Butler, Wm. Moore, John Wilson, John McGimpsey, John Knowland, Squire Seanor, Ed. Shore, Sam Seal, Marshall Johnson, Zack Lawson.

Secretaries—The reporters.

GENERAL MOORHEAD'S ADDRESS.

On taking the chair, General Moorhead was greeted with long-continued applause, on the subsidence of which he returned thanks for the compliment. He was glad to meet so many familiar faces, and was proud of the occasion which had called them together. Not intending to occupy their time by a set speech, he would merely urge his hearers if they did not wish to see the rebel element again come into power to vote the whole Republican ticket. Referring to the subject of paying the Southern claims, the speaker remarked that while the South precipitated the war for the Union, they would fain make the loyal people of the country pay for their treason It reminded him of the man who was about to be burned. Burning was bad enough but he was not going to pay for the poker. Tilden's late letter states that, if elected, even should Congress pass a bill for the payment of any portion of the rebel claims, he would veto the bill. Promises went for little, the speaker believed, with a man who had kept company all his life with rogues and thieves and corruptionists. [Applause.]

General Moorhead then examined Tilden's record. What part had the Democratic candidate for the Presidency done towards taking care of the Government. Look at him—as rich as the Stewarts and the Vanderbilts at the Astors, and he had refused to pay his income tax. When the speaker was in Congress the income tax law was passed, and he thought it a very equitable procedure. It taxed a man's profits. One of the first to raise objections against it was this man Tilden, who was not willing to report his income tax. He did not return it, but kept it concealed, until he made himself a stench in the nostrils of every honest man. He was Tweed's fugleman. Look at Tilden's rascally conduct during the Hoffman campaign, when he telegraphed all over the State to his henchmen, to send in the estimated majorities when the polls closed so that Tammany could roll up whatever additional majority was needed. That man appears before the people now asking honest men to elect him. The cry of "reform" is raised. We all want reform. Times are hard and labor scarce, but, said the speaker, elect Rutherford B. Hayes and Wm. A. Wheeler and you will have real reform. I speak of what I know. I have met Mr. Hayes in and out of Congress, and he is one of the best men I know. [Continued cheering.]

Referring to the attempts of the rebels to regain power, the speaker remarked that there was danger ahead, great danger that we may have to fight the battles of the Union over again. This point he illustrated at some length, and passed to the subject of protection. Crust out protection and inaugurate free trade, and you said he, will cry out for work but for bread. [Groans and hisses.] In order then that your President may be properly supported send none to Congress, whom you know to be true to your interests. Send such men as Russell Errett. [Applause.] He served in the army during the late war. True he didn't carry a gun, but he paid the men who shot the guns. [Applause.] And what is more there never was a paymaster left the army with a cleaner record than Russell Errett. [Cheers.] I hear it said that some Republicans are going to vote for Hopkins. I think Hopkins a clever little gentleman. But, as old President Lincoln used to say, "it will never do to swap horses crossing a stream." Elect Hopkins and every bill for the payment of rebel debts, I will not say he will vote for, but he will find it very convenient to slink—to step into the smoking room for instance. [Applause.] Elect Russell Errett, and he will lay his big paw on them and say, this thing shall *not* be done. [Loud applause.]

Gen. Moorhead further said he had been in Congress and knew that the Speaker of the House had more power than any man in the country, except the President of the United States. Here was Hopkins who voted for an avowed free trade Speaker. Michael C. Kerr, about as good a man as a Democrat could be, but who appointed a free trade chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

At this point in the General's speech a voice in the crowd cried out, "There's Russell Errett," and instantaneously the immense throng gave three rousing cheers for the next Congressman from the Twenty-second district.

General Moorhead, (in conclusion).—Here's the old fellow that carried the money bags to pay the soldiers, that handled millions of the nation's money and never stole a cent. [Laughter and applause.]

ADDRESS OF HON. RUSSELL ERRETT.

On coming forward, Major Errett thanked the assemblage for their cordial greeting, but remarked that the time for argument had passed and the time for action has come. There were very few votes to make now, yet he felt it incumbent on him to sum up briefly the many good reasons why every honest man should vote for Hayes and Wheeler and the whole Republican ticket.

At this point in the proceedings the First, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh and Thirteenth wards, with the Eleventh ward Invincibles and the Old Grand Central Club, headed by St. Bridget's Band, and accompanied by several martial bands, appeared and making the detour of the vast assemblage, formed a cordon of fire and torchlight on the outside. Their marching and appearance was creditable in the extreme, and their presence evoked unbounded enthusiasm.

A voice in the throng—"Go, on, Major."

Major Errett—"Wait till they are comfortable. I like to see such good fellows coming.

Major Errett, resuming, furnished the reasons why every honest man should vote the entire Republican ticket and against the whole Democratic ticket. They may be summed up as follows:

First. Because the character of Hayes is beyond and above reproach. The Democrats applied all their skill in scandal-hunting to find some one charge against him which would stick, but failed bitterly. Tilden, on the other hand, has been so successfully and truthfully assailed that any decent party would be ashamed of him. In personal character the advantage is all on the side of our candidate.

Second. Because the Republican party is the only party that believes heartily the fundamental principle of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal, and is the only party that makes humanity and its interests the basis of its political action.

Third. Because the Democratic party, during its long lease of power from 1860 to 1861, never perfected any measure of general benefit to the country and cannot identify its name with any specific good it has ever accomplished. The Republican party, on the other hand, can point with pride to the record of good deeds done and pledges honorably redeemed. It saved the territories to freedom by its resistance to the spread of human slavery; it passed the Homestead law, which made the public domain free to actual settlers; it built the Pacific Railroad, thus bringing the extremes of the continent within easy reach of each other, it fostered and protected American industry; it established a sound national currency in place of the old Democratic shinplasters, it has encouraged the development of the great resources of the country; and finally it saved the Union and the honor of its flag, and vindicated the dignity of labor by striking the shackles from the limbs of four millions of enslaved laborers.

Fourth. Because the Republican party is the only party that can now be depended on for the support of the protective policy. It believes in a tariff for revenue with incidental protection, while the Democratic party denounces the present tariff as oppressive and demands the enactment of a tariff for revenue alone. Mr. Tilden, himself, a Vice President of a Free Trade League in New York, and that Trade League is believed to have furnished the funds with which the Democratic campaign in this county is carried on.

Fifth. Because General Hayes was loyal during the war, and fought bravely to uphold the banner of the Union, while Governor Tilden never uttered a word or gave a dollar in favor of the Union cause. The sympathies of Mr. Tilden, like those of Mr. Hopkins were, throughout the war, against the Union cause, and Mr. Tilden particularly was noted for his hostility to all who took part in the war.

Sixth. Because Mr. Tilden, as the principal stockholder in several iron companies in Michigan, defrauded labor of its just due by compelling those who worked for him to take the evidences issued by his company, in payment for their work, redeemable only at his store, in goods at exorbitant prices. All the very worst features of the store system were resorted to by Mr. Tilden in his dealings with his workmen.

Seventh. Because Mr. Hopkins and his Democratic colleagues at the last session of Congress passed an act to repeal the provisions of the Homestead Law, so far as it affected the Southern States. The object applied to the Southern States was to keep the negroes from settling upon the public lands and to enable the rich planters to buy up and monopolize what lands are left. It was a direct stab at the interests of the laboring men at the South.

Eighth. Because Mr. Hopkins permitted the removal of the United States Depositary from Pittsburgh, and failed to secure an adequate appropriation for the Ohio river. While the Kanawha gets $377,000 for its improvement, the Ohio got but $150,000, through the inattention and negligence of our Representatives. A faithless Representative deserves a rebuke instead of a re-election.

Ninth. Because Mr. Hopkins helped to organize the House of Representatives in the interests of free trade, thus contributing all in his power to aid the free traders in securing the repeal of the present tariff; and because he also assisted in organizing the House so as to displace Union soldiers and put Confederate soldiers in their places.

Tenth. Because a "United South" will control the Democratic party, should it get into power, and will compel that party to vote in favor of paying every rebel claim for damages that is not cut off by the Fourteenth amendment, thus entailing upon us a vast increase of the national debt. The repeal of the tariff, the return of the tax gatherer and the prostration of every branch of industry will assuredly follow in the wake of a Democratic triumph.

And, finally, because the return of the Democracy to power means that all that was accomplished by the war shall be swept away, and that the country shall be remitted to the dissensions condition it was in prior to the war. If the country is to continue to prosper, it can do so only under the party that is pledged to freedom, to protection and to the furtherance of all measures for the benefit of American industry.

These reasons Major Errett illustrated at length in a very logical style, and in a manner that evidently impressed his audience, who manifested their appreciation by frequent cheers.

In conclusion, he urged the assembly to stand by the Republican party as the best friend of their true interests. So sure as the solid South came into power, so certainly would every workingman of the North regret the event.

SPEECHES BY COL. RICHARD REALF AND HON. MILES S. HUMPHREYS.

Major Errett retired amid showers of applause. He was followed by Col. Richard Realf, who made a soul stirring speech in behalf of the Republican party that had planted itself on the broad platform of human liberty, equal rights and human progress. His address evoked unbounded enthusiasm.

Hon. Miles S. Humphreys, who was the last speaker, delivered a series of most convincing arguments showing why every citizen should vote the whole Republican ticket. He was frequently interrupted by cheers, and, when he had concluded, the throng seemed loath to dispense. Thus closed one of the grandest meetings of the campaign in this county.

ALLEGHENY REPUBLICANS.

Large Meeting in the Diamond—Speeches by James I. Bennett, John Megraw and Others.

There was an immense assemblage of Republicans in the Allegheny Diamond last night, the crowd having been drawn thither by the announcement that an address would be delivered by the distinguished orator, R. Stockett Matthews, Esq. That gentleman, for some reason, failed to put in an appearance, and there was great disappointment. The crowd, however, were good natured and enthusiastic, and shouted for Hayes and Wheeler, and Errett and Rayne, all the same.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. John Megraw, by whose motion the following officers were elected:

President—William B. Rogers.

Vice Presidents—James Park, Jr., G. W. Erret, John F. Jennings, James H. Sewell, Fred. Lang, G. P. Beilstein, John McKenna, Robert M. Blair, Joel Smith, Andrew Lysle, T. D. Messler, Wm. Hogg, J. W. Krepps, John Heath, Hugh S. Fleming, George R. Riddle, Jr., Charles Hartman, Jos. McNaughter, Geo. Day, Lewis Moul, Peter Wilhelm, Wm. Swindle, James Hunter, G. B. McNulty.

Secretaries—Reporters of the press.

The President made an eloquent address, and was followed by W. C. McDonald, Esq., who held the vast crowd for nearly an hour with a speech of more than ordinary force.

James I. Bennett, Esq., was observed on the stand, and the crowd insisted on his making a speech. He said he had come there to hear a distinguished orator from another city, and had not expected to be called on for a speech, but he thought it would not be right to sit still and not say a word in favor of Hayes and Wheeler and Errett and Rayne. [Great applause.] He thought if the Democrats were coming up with a solid South to rule this country, it was our duty to meet them with a solid North. The speaker closed his remarks by commending Colonel Bayne as a gallant soldier and an able man, who would faithfully look after the great interests of this community when he takes his seat in the next Congress. As to Major Russell Errett, the candidate for Congress in the Twenty-second district, the speaker had known him for more than twenty five years, and he would willingly and cheerfully bear testimony to his honesty and ability. There was not a man in the country better qualified to represent us in Congress. Mr. Bennett's remarks were greeted with great applause.

Mr. Pope entertained the audience with several of his best campaign songs, after which excellent speeches were made by Mr. John Megraw, I. N. Patterson, Esq., and others, and the meeting adjourned.

MILITARY.

Field Day at Mansfield—Reunion of Veterans.

The Board of Control of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. P., have completed arrangements for a field day to be held at Mansfield on Saturday the 11th of next month. The regiment and military organizations which have been invited to participate in the affair will leave Pittsburgh about nine o'clock on that morning, the fare for the round trip being but twenty-five cents. Hutchinson's and Knap's Batteries have been invited to take part in the sham battle, and one company of artillery will be given to each side. General Pearson has been invited to act as umpire on the occasion, and will no doubt accept. The fight will begin at 2 o'clock P. M., the battle ground selected being the edge of the town. The event promises to be one of great interest.

The Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry will hold its tenth annual reunion at Canton, Ohio, on Wednesday, November 15th, 1876. This regiment is enlisted under the first call for troops in 1861, and was commanded by Colonel Lorin Andrews, former President of Gambier College, and the first man in Ohio to offer his services to the Government. This is a matter of history. After a three years' term of service this gallant regiment mustered out just one hundred and ninety-six officers and men. Several of the regiment live in this vicinity.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House—"Lady of Lyons."

A rare dramatic treat was enjoyed by the auditors at the Opera House, last evening, in hearing Mr. Fechter in Bulwer's well-known drama of the "Lady of Lyons." That gentleman's impassioned representation of the character of *Claude Melnotte* is matter of dramatic history, and we hardly need occupy space in discanting upon it, further than to say that its romance and power were never more impressive than last evening. Mr. Fechter was ably supported by Miss Price—who shared the honors of the benefit with him—and the Opera House company.

At the matinee this afternoon "The Lady of Lyons" will again be given, and we doubt not that large numbers will avail themselves of the opportunity to witness this fine performance. For the people's night to-night the magnificent play of "Monte Cristo" will be given for the last time, and the popular prices of admission combined with the splendid character of the performance, will insure a packed house.

Library Hall—"The Mighty Dollar."

The political and social philosophy of *The Hon. Bardwell Slote* delighted and amused another large and fashionable audience last evening. Mr. Florence's unrivaled creation in this part needs no further encomiums than its universal popularity. Mrs. Florence as the charming *Mrs. General Gloryy* is not less deservedly popular. Our amusement loving readers will hardly fail to be present in force at the two last performances of the play this afternoon and evening.

Next week Miss Augusta Dargon will be the attraction at this fashionable place of amusement. She will open the week in Tennyson's drama of "Queen Mary," an immense attraction in itself, and will follow that with "London Assurance," "Henry VIII.," "Deborah," "Guy Mannering," "School for Scandal" and "Macbeth"—a list of performances which cannot fail to attract public interest.

Burglars Captured.

A dispatch from Canton, O., dated yesterday, says: The night detectives here have for sometime been watching some rogues. Last night they found seven at work on the safe in Buechle's soap factory. They caught three, two by the name of Brownwell and "Buch," Hexamer. The most of the balance are spotted, so that they will find the place too hot for them. Five or six safes have been broken open here in the past six months.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

TO-NIGHT'S SPECTACLE ON THE SOUTH SIDE

To-night's demonstration on the South Side promises to be equal to any torchlight procession that has yet been held The order of formation and route of procession are given elsewhere. The clubs of the two cities are making extensive preparations for the event, while the citizens along the proposed route have begun to decorate their residences and arrange for a grand illumination in honor of the cause and the occasion. We trust the weather may prove propitious.

THE DAYLIGHT PROCESSION.

There has been some misapprehension as to how the grand daylight procession of Monday next is to be officered. Colonel Henry B. Hays has been appointed Chief Marshal. G. L. Braun has been chosen as Marshal of the Marching Clubs of the old city division. The Marshal to take charge of the civic division of the city of Pittsburgh has not yet been appointed.

At the meeting of marching clubs of the two cities and county, held at Republican headquarters on last Wednesday evening, when it was unanimously resolved to close the campaign by a grand daylight turnout on Monday, November 6th, the Chairman of the County Committee, Charles S. Fetterman, Esq., was instructed to appoint a committee of fifty to confer with the manufacturers and business men of the county, with a view of securing their co-operation in the demonstration. In accordance with that action Mr. Fetterman has selected the following committee:

John W. Ruddell, Chairman.

H. W. Oliver, John W. Chaliant, C. B. Seeley, Jacob Reese, Frank Ardary, James Lutell, Max. Moorhead, G. Follansbee, John H. Ricketson, Captain James O'Neil, James A. Chambers, James W. Campbell, H. C. Evans, Harry Darlington, William Evans, Fred. Beilstein, Geo. W. Wilson, Melchor Verner, Jas. Eked, John D. Bailey, Charles Metz, T. B. Atterbury, R. B. Brown, Msj. John Hancock, Superintendent, Joseph Dalton, Jas. Hemphill, General C. S. Fizhugh, Robert Schmertz, S. J. Wainwright, Major Wm. Frew, William Harrison, Walton Woolsey, Wm. Walton, Wm. Lenthman, John Megraw, Richard Perry, Chas. Kay, John D. John W. Honey, John McClurg, Major J. B. Steen, T. W. Lindsay, R. H. Fife, Wm. Wetsell, J. J. Gillespie, Philip Reymer, W. N. Erwin, James A. McDevitt, Nathan Brockow.

M'KEESPORT'S DAY.

The preparations for the Republican Mass Convention at McKeesport on Saturday, are progressing very satisfactorily, and are almost complete. Most of the country districts have been heard from, and generally busy getting ready for both daylight and torchlight procession. From present indications it will be a grand outpouring of Republicans, such a one as has not been seen in Allegheny county, outside of Pittsburgh, for many a day.

A special train will leave this morning for McKeesport to take up all clubs from this vicinity intending to take part in the grand procession in the forenoon. The hour of departure is not stated.

HAYMAKER-M'CREARY.

The joint discussion recently held a Sewickley between Colonel Joseph S. Haymaker, Republican, and J. H. McCreary, Esq., Democrat, attracted so much attention, and proved to be such a drawing card, that the disputants have resolved to repeat it. The second discussion will take place in City Hall, Market street, next Friday night. In the first "round" Mr. McCreary made the opening speech. Mr. Haymaker followed and gave Mr. McCreary the closing speech. Next Friday evening this ordeal will be reversed. Mr. Haymaker will open and have the closing speech.

M'KEESPORT DEMONSTRATION.

Trains will leave the foot of Ross street, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, this evening at seven o'clock, for transportation of all Republican marching clubs intending to take part in the torchlight procession at McKeesport. Transportation free.

SHARPSBURG REPUBLICAN RALLY.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening at Sharpsburg. The O'Hara township Hayes and Wheeler marching clubs were in attendance. The meeting was called to order by Alex. McIntosh, Esq., and the following officers were unanimously elected: President, James W. Freeman, Esq.; Vice Presidents, W. W. Lewis, Esq., Capt. McCord, Esq., P. Kell, Jr., Esq., James Darrah, G. W. Roach, Joseph Christian, J. R. Speer, Captain James Saint, Dr. W. M. Brinton. Secretaries, N. C. Agnew, W. T. Freeman and reporters of the press. Stirring and patriotic speeches were made by William Little, Esq., H. A. Collier, Esq., and Col. D. W. Moore, of Virginia. The last gentleman showed that there are yet a few loyal men in the South who are not afraid to express their indignation at treason and sham reformation.

ATTENTION, NORTH SIDE.

The marching clubs on the North Side of the Allegheny river intending to participate in the torchlight procession on the South Side to-night are requested to report promptly at seven o'clock this evening to Chief Marshal Megraw. The order of formation is advertised in another column.

MONONGAHELA CITY.

There was a large Republican meeting in Armory Hall, Monongahela City, Thursday night, which was addressed by Wm. D. Forten, Esq., of Philadelphia, and T. R Hazzard Esq. Mr. Forten was escorted from the hotel to the hall by the colored marching club.

A correspondent at Monongahela City says: "The *Post* said yesterday Washington county would go two hundred Democratic. We will consider ourselves beaten if Hayes does not have three hundred majority."

NOTES.

A large Republican meeting was held in Temperanceville on Thursday evening and addressed by Messrs. Jacob H. Miller, J. C. Haymaker and D. C. Quigley.

The South Side Republican marching clubs are making arrangements to participate in the torchlight demonstration to take place next Tuesday evening at Monongahela City. General Passenger Agent Rose, of the P., V. & C. R. R., will furnish transportation for the clubs participating at reduced fare for the round trip.

The members of the Grand Central Marching Club of Allegheny City, are requested to meet at the headquarters, in the Diamond, this evening at six o'clock sharp to march to the Grant street depot and embark for McKeesport. Transportation free.

THE attorneys for Grier have received notice from Harrisburg that the application of their client for pardon has been held over until the next meeting of the Board, which will be the first Monday of November.

THIRTY-THREE years have passed since the introduction of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and it still stands unrivalled. Price, 25 cents; five bottles $1.

Wire Fenders
and Spark Guards at
JAMES R. TAYLOR & Co.'s,
35 Market street.

AT 9:30 A. M. MONDAY NEXT.

At 9:30 A. M. Monday Next.

SMYTHE'S.....SMYTHE'S
Fourteenth Excursion to
Philadelphia
and New York

F	To Philadelphia	
A	and Return Seven Dollars.	$7.
R	To New York	
E	and Return Nine Dollars.	$9.

ALL TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS.

Travel on the King of Railroads, the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL. Leave from the Union Depot with Smythe at 9:30 next Monday morning.

Remember THE END IS APPROACHING, and never have it to say that you were not at the Centennial Exhibition.

C. R. Messinger, Esq.,

the proprietor of the celebrated F. G. brand of smoking tobacco, was forced to prosecute different manufacturers for counterfeiting this noted brand, but F. G. smoking has never been imitated in quality.

A Jobbing Grocery

merchant might as well omit A coffee sugar from his stock as F. G. Smoking Tobacco.

THE BEST PIANOS.

Affairs in the Musical Department at the Certennial—The Judges and the Commission Award Knabe & Co. the Leading Position.

[Special Correspondence.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 26, 1876.

Now that the Centennial authorities are issuing certified copies of the reports of the Judges of Awards, the public are beginning to learn officially what are the merits of the exhibits in the various departments. The country has been deluged with circulars and advertisements announcing that this exhibitor or that one has received the "highest award," and that he has "triumphed over all competitors." Take for example the musical instrument class. As we pass along pianoforte row, we are greeted with placards prominently displayed, telling us that this or that instrument is the one altogether desirable, and according to the verdict of the judges the only one deserving of a medal. The unwary are liable to be misled by these partisan assertions, and it requires the official reports to prick the bubbles so gaily floating. For instance, our piano manufacturer who has been loud in his own praise, and who, if he had been believed, would have distanced all rivals, has received a medal and diploma, and for what, do you imagine? Why, for "greatest power;" simply that, and nothing more. Another also receives a medal and diploma, for "pliability of touch and good workmanship." Still another is granted an award for concert grand pianos while his other styles are not thought worthy of mention by the judges. Hence it is evident that the only sure criterions are the official reports, which enable us to discriminate between the claims of the different competitors.

Taking these as our guides, we find that one firm, and one only, has been decreed an unqualified award on all their four style of pianos, viz: Wm. Knabe & Co., the judges pronouncing the *concert grand, parlor grand, square and upright pianos of this firm to be "the best exponents of the art of piano making, and fully entitled to the leading position, combining all the requisites of a perfect instrument in the highest degree, power, richness and singing quality of tone, ease and elasticity of touch, effectiveness of action, solidity and originality of construction, and excellence of workmanship."*

It will be perceived that the judges were not content to recognize simply a few good qualities, for they especially commend all the elements of merit which it is possible for the finest piano forte to possess. It is not surprising, in view of these facts, that other exhibitors should attempt to torture and suborn, the evident meaning of their terms so as to make them more favorable than they really are. But notwithstanding their efforts to appropriate honors which have not been conferred up in them the people will appreciate the situation, and will undoubtedly indorse the *unanimous decree* of the judges and of the Commission, which assigns to the pianos of Wm. Knabe & Co. the rank of unequalled excellence.

No First-Class

wholesale merchant would be without F. G. Smoking Tobacco.

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F. G. Smoking Tobacco

can be found in every first-class wholesale store.

"DON'T GET OFF THE TRACK!"

"Keep Time at Little Cost!"

I will sell solid Coin Silver Watches, unredeemed, at $13, $15, $17 and $19, Elgin and other movements, in open or hunting-cases. Warranted. Railroaders, give this your attention. E. DeRoy's only loan office, 153 Smithfield street, *Gazette* building—153.

Wire Nursery Fenders

and Spark Guards at
JAMES R. TAYLOR & Co.'s,
35 Market street.

Take Notice.

Centennial visitors accommodated with first-class board at $1 50 per day at 1219 Race street, Philadelphia.

Kornblum,

Practical and Scientific Optician, in R. S. Davis & Co.'s bookstore, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

Philadelphia Boarding.

One dollar per day at 1,415 Moore street, below Baltimore Depot.

MRS. EVANS.

Protection Against Fire.

Wire Fenders and Spark Guards at
JAMES R. TAYLOR & Co.'s,
35 Market street.

ANOTHER SUICIDE AND DEATH.

What the People Say About It.

A lady in Scranton commits suicide because she could not afford a watch. Had she known that E. DeRoy is selling beautiful unredeemed watches for ladies at $15, $16, $17 and $18, it could have been avoided. Don't forget 153 Smithfield street, *Gazette* building—153.

When This Meets Your Eye.

go at once to E. DeRoy's Loan Office and see the elegant unredeemed watches for ladies at $15, $16, $17 and $18, worth double the money. Don't mistake, 153 Smithfield street, *Gazette* building—153.

Obtained All the Honors.

All the honors attainable at the Centennial have been awarded to the new "Automatic" sewing machine of the Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co. Office, 6 Sixth street. Oct. 21, 24, 27, 30.

A Triumph of Invention.

Inexperienced persons, without any instruction in the use of the sewing machine, can do perfect sewing on the new "Automatic" of the Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co. On view at 6 Sixth street.

F. G. Cut and Dry Tobacco,

a brand of smoking that for body and quality has never been excelled. For twenty-five years high standard in Pittsburgh. F. G. takes the lead to-day over all other brands.